

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

During the Medical Year 1885-86 Examinations will be held as follows:—

The EXAMINATION for the Certificate of Proficiency in SANITARY SCIENCE will begin on SEPTEMBER 21st, 1885, and on APRIL 26th, 1886. The First Examination for Degrees in MEDICINE and SURGERY under the new Regulations will begin on SEPTEMBER 14th, 1885, and APRIL 19th, 1886. The First Examination under the Old, and the Second Examination under the New, Regulations for Degrees will begin SEPTEMBER 21st, 1885, and APRIL 26th, 1886.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D., for Practitioners of fifteen years' standing, and for the Degree of M.B., will begin on DECEMBER 7th, 1885, and again on JUNE 21st, 1886.

Intending Candidates must forward their Names, together with the Fee, at least twenty-eight days before the date of commencement of the Examination for which they wish to enter.

Full particulars, Prospectuses, and Examination Papers may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University of Durham College of Medicine, Dr. LUCAS ARMSTRONG, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—SESSION 1885-6.

President—The WARDEN of the UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

This College represents the Faculties of Science and Engineering in the University of Durham, and its Degrees and Titles of the University are open to its Students. All Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination are Members of the University of Durham, but the Classes are open to all persons not under fifteen years of age, irrespective of sex.

The Day Classes include Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Mining, Mechanical Drawing, and Modern Languages. Evening Classes at nominal fees will be held during the forthcoming Session in Mathematics, Applied Mechanics, Steam, Elementary Chemistry including Laboratory Work, Applied Chemistry, and Mining. The Examination for Open Examinations and for Matriculation will commence on MONDAY, September 28th. The Classes will open on MONDAY, October 5th. Candidates for Exhibitions must send in their names on or before SATURDAY, September 19th.

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The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology (no candidate to take more than four subjects).

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Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships and Prizes.

The other Scholarships are: First year—one of 50s. one of 30s., and one of 20s. Second year, and third year—one of 50s. Third and fourth year—one of 20s. one of 40s.

For particular application may be made to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

MEDICAL SCHOOL, S.W.

The SESSION commences October 1st. Introductory Address by Mr. George Cowell at 3 p.m., followed by the Distribution of Prizes and Conversations.

PRIZES.—Entrance Scholarships, value 80s. and 60s. on Examination. Subjects: Latin (Cæsar, The Gallic War, Books V. and VI.), French or German, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Experimental Physics, on September 25th and 30th.

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ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,

Albert Embankment, London, S.E.

The WINTER SESSION of 1885-86 will commence on OCTOBER 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by A. O. MCKELLAR, Esq., M.Ch., at 3 p.m.

TWO ENTRANCE SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of 50s. and 60s. respectively, open to all First-Year Students, will be offered for competition. The Examination will be held on October 5, 6, and 7, and the subjects will be Chemistry and Physics, with either Botany or Zoology, at the option of Candidates.

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W. M. ORR, Dean.

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The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 1st, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Timothy Holmes, Esq., F.R.C.S., at 4 p.m.

The following Entrance Scholarships will be offered for competition:—

1. A Scholarship, value 150s., for the sons of medical men who have entered the School during the current year. 2. Two Scholarships, each of 50s., open to all students commencing their studies. The subjects of these three Scholarships will be Latin, French or German and Elementary Physics, and the examination will be held on MONDAY, October 6th.

3. A Scholarship, value 50s., open to all students who have entered the School during the current year, and who have passed the Cambridge 1st M.B. since October, 1884. Subjects:—Elementary Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, and Practical Chemistry. 4. A Scholarship, value 75s., for students who have entered during the current year and have passed the Oxford 1st M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B. Subjects:—Anatomy and Physiology. The examination for these Scholarships will be held during the month of October.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1885.

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LITERATURE

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., &c. Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. VIII. (Longmans & Co.)

MORE than two years have elapsed since Mr. Gairdner issued the seventh volume of the Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., and so vast is the mass of documents which call for notice and analysis that in the new volume we have advanced no further than the first half of the year 1535. It was startling enough to find that a volume of eight hundred pages was required to contain an adequate description of the State Papers and correspondence of the year 1533, and that the Calendar for the year 1534 was only a very little less bulky than its predecessor; but now that we have advanced to this period in the history of the reign, which Mr. Gairdner justly calls "the very crisis of royal supremacy and of a totally new order in the Church," the continual increase in the number of documents which have to be carefully described has made it advisable to divide the year into two parts lest the volumes should grow to a bulk which would render them unwieldy. Even so we have nearly six hundred pages imperial octavo, which carry us over no more than six months. On so vast a scale was the original scheme which Prof. Brewer projected, and so patiently and conscientiously has it been carried out, that the documents of a little more than twenty-six years have taken twenty-four years to calendar; and there is only too good reason to fear that instead of gaining upon the accumulated and accumulating wealth of original sources for the history of this one reign, the industry of our editors will continue to be left behind more and more. The contemporary documents which are concerned with the great political changes, the warfare, the plots, the sufferings, the heroism of this eventful age, will defy the attempts to summarize them in anything like the time occupied originally in their actual occurrence.

No conscientious student of our history, no one who believes in the future and in the mission which historical science has before it, will grudge for a moment the labour

bestowed or the time expended upon these calendars. Till we know where to look for our materials, and learn exactly where the real sources of history are to be found—sources about the trustworthiness of which there can be no misgiving—till, in fact, we are in a position to question and cross-question witnesses who were contemporary with the events to be inquired into, and can put aside all mere suspicions and hearsay rumours, we really are not in a position to write history at all. Evidence first and foremost is what the seeker after truth demands, and it is this that such calendars as this of Mr. Gairdner furnish—evidence in its most concise and most available form. If the student distrusts the summary, he knows where to look for the original.

The six months with which this Calendar is concerned are among the most terrible and repulsive in our annals. The ghastly deterioration in the character of the king has become dreadfully distinct, and the immeasurable force of the man's will, the tremendous violence of his passion, the irresistible impetus with which he bore down all opposition or crushed it to absolute extinction before it could take action, have already begun to bring about the paralysis of resolve, or courage, or heroism—virtues which during these six months showed themselves in some glorious examples, but which soon utterly collapsed as if faith and virtue and patriotism in England had died out for ever. Even in the bare and unadorned reports and *précis* of this volume there are narratives and correspondence which might easily stir an emotional man to rage or tears. The reader feels angry with and ashamed of himself at the mastery Henry acquires over his imagination. The king's quickness in seeing through the craftiest, his dexterity in playing one opponent against another, his astuteness in dropping a bad card and making the most of a good one, and never holding that too long, his boundless versatility, and the awful loneliness which inevitably must increase as the dread of his illimitable power extends among his servants, and all tenderness or pity withers in his own nature—all this fascinates us with a horrible kind of attraction, however reluctant we may be to acknowledge it. It is evident that it must have fascinated his contemporaries. Henry was as a Fate which dominated the rest of the world. Cruel, ferocious, bloodthirsty, inhuman he might be, but being a Fate there was nothing for it but to submit, to do as he willed, to live while he willed, and when he willed to die. The most curious feature in the attitude of Henry during this six months is that he still continued to talk cant about his conscience. Presumably he had got into the habit of this nauseous kind of religious slang, or he had deceived himself into the conviction that his people believed him to be virtuous. Hardly less curious is his evident desire, even now at the eleventh hour—his evident desire and his evident hope—of inducing Paul III. to reverse the action of his predecessor and even yet to pronounce for the nullity of the marriage. When the negotiations with Francis in March came to nothing Henry's violence knew no bounds, and his frenzy of rancour against "the Bishop of Rome, otherwise called Pope," was like the fury of a maniac.

It was in April that Henry, exasperated by the attitude taken up by the clergy in many parishes, determined to show the country that he would sweep away all opposition to his will. Even Latimer had been staggered by the way in which the supremacy of the king over the Church had been broadly asserted to be identical with that claimed by the Pope. "In fact," says Mr. Gairdner, "it was the general opinion that the royal supremacy, plainly and openly avowed, was an anomaly that could not last; and the expectation that it would pass away found expression in spite of informers." The time had come when a blow must be struck, and no time was to be lost. The Carthusians had from the first shown a brave and determined front. Would they or would they not give way? The three most eminent priors of the order, and with them Reynolds, Prior of the Bridgetine house of Sion, and John Hale, a plain country parson, were the first victims. Cromwell grimly proceeded to examine them. The deeply interesting report of the trial, which gives a splendid picture of the heroism of the accused, has been made known to us for the first time in Mr. Gairdner's volume. Cranmer feebly interposed to prevent the sentence being carried out. It was all in vain. The unmentionable barbarities of the execution, with all its sanguinary atrocities, are sickening in their details. Yet "it was said, with much appearance of truth, that the king, too, had a great mind to have been there to witness the butchery himself." The very next day it was rumoured that the king's own confessor, Queen Katherine's chaplain, and the Princess Mary's schoolmaster were to be forced to take the objectionable oath. All nobly and decidedly refused. On June 22nd Bishop Fisher was beheaded on Tower Hill. On July 4th Sir Thomas More was slaughtered on the same spot; his poor daughter Margaret, forcing her way through the archers and guards, "held her father in her embrace some time without being able to speak." Only one human creature in Europe—if, indeed, he were human—showed no sign of relenting. The king held to his purpose; he had begun to slay, and the slaying should go on.

Meanwhile in the royal palace all was not so tranquil as might have been. Anne Boleyn must have had misgivings that her time, too, was coming. As early as January, on the occasion of a feast which Henry gave, while the French ambassador was seated at her side, the wretched woman burst out into a fit of hysterical laughter, which she could not control. Had she caught a glance of that eye which she too dreaded, or had some fresh tidings come of the successes of some new rival? A few months later she seems to have somewhat regained her influence, and with it her insolence; but the toils were closing round her, and the end was not far off. Nevertheless all her efforts and all her persuasion could not induce Henry to turn his hand against Katherine or his daughter Mary. The queen in her retreat at Kimbolton went on in the old way, devoutly suffering and seeking for such support and solace as her religion could afford her. Under the pressure of the unceasing anxieties of her dreary life the Princess Mary's health gave way. Katherine earnestly

and humbly entreated to be permitted to nurse her daughter. The request was brutally and peremptorily refused. Not a letter has been discovered which passed between mother and child during this trying time. It was unblushingly suggested that it would be well if both queen and princess could be got rid of; the only question was—How? It is humiliating to our pride as Englishmen to be compelled to confess that all this frightful tyranny—this rule of a wild beast over our forefathers—was submitted to with more and more subservience the more fiercely it was carried on. Up and down the land there was only the dismay of a people who had no hope of deliverance. England was like a sheepfold in which a tiger had made his lair. If the monster raised himself the sheep huddled into a corner, fortunate they who should be the last to die; while he slumbered they were thankful for a brief repose.

And now a new act in the drama was about to begin. Bishops and nobles were humbled and cowed; the universities had submitted to the royal pleasure; the Pope had been defied and foiled; the King of France and the Emperor were soon to be in deadly conflict; the laws of the land had been strained to serve the king's will. There only remained to crush the power of another institution, wealthy, time-honoured, and possibly menacing—the only institution that remained which conceivably might stand up for right against wrong, and, becoming united into a single force, might suggest a crusade against the tyrant foe to God and man. The last conflict was inevitable, it was imminent. While the monasteries were standing there could be no safety; once raze them to the ground, and Henry would have made a desert, perhaps he would call it peace.

PASCAL.

The Thoughts of Blaise Pascal. Translated from the Text of Molinier by C. Kegan Paul. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

Pascal: Lettres écrites à un Provincial. Nouvelle Édition. Par L. Derome. Tome I. (Paris, Garnier Frères.)

Encyclopædia Britannica: Art. *Pascal*, Vol. XVIII. By G. Saintsbury. (Black.)

It is only a generation since Pascal's '*Pensées*' were first given to the world without mutilation and distortion. The '*Lettres écrites à un Provincial*' have even more recently received for the first time the setting which has been added to the most obscure English or German author. In the case of the '*Letters*' the reason of delay is obvious. They were a contribution to a religious controversy, and suffered in consequence from the prejudice of opponents, and the even more dangerous partiality of uncultivated admirers for an inaccurate *textus receptus*. Had Pascal not been linked with Port Royal and the Jansenist controversy, the '*Letters*' would long ago have become a scholars' text-book. But the reason for the long delay in revising the text of the '*Pensées*' still remains a somewhat curious literary problem. Everybody knows how the original manuscript was arranged and abridged by Pascal's friends, and that this misleading text formed the basis of all subsequent editions until the time of Fau-

gère and Cousin, a few additions and transpositions excepted. But even at the present time it is not known to whom the literary world was indebted for the recovery of the manuscript. Cousin was absolutely silent, and M. Faugère makes the briefest reference in his preface to the discrepancy between earlier editions and the original. M. Derome furnishes some interesting details of the inner literary history of this matter. Victor Cousin, who was the most skilful literary manufacturer of his time, and the greatest master in the art of "gathering where he had not strawed," had conceived the happy notion of inducing the Académie to offer a prize for an *éloge* of Pascal. When many excellent essays, including the work of Faugère, had been sent, Cousin, to use a happy phrase of Sainte-Beuve, "évoqua brusquement à lui la cause." Sainte-Beuve himself, well advanced at that time (1842) in his great history of Port Royal, and intending Pascal to occupy a volume, was bitterly annoyed at a step which he not unnaturally regarded as a breach of the unwritten laws of literary etiquette. He gave vent to his feelings in a note in his work, while in private he was still more open in his strictures upon the great eclectic philosopher. Faugère's textual restoration was worthily supplemented by Havet's exhaustive commentary, and but little was left for later workers in the same field. Molinier and Rocher made some questionable changes, and an unlucky attempt of M. Astié to rearrange the '*Pensées*' with a view to more effective polemical usage at the present day must, in spite of the applause of French Protestant critics, be pronounced a failure in every sense.

The editorial work being thus efficiently, if tardily performed, the time was ripe for translation, and Mr. Kegan Paul has the merit of having undertaken this task with competent qualifications. It is needless to say that he has nothing to fear from comparison with his predecessors. Translations of the '*Pensées*' have been numerous; but from that of Walker in 1688, followed by a far superior rendering from Kennet's pen (which reached a fourth edition in 1741), they have suffered as much from questionable competence in the translator as from the deficiencies of the original text. Bossut's edition was translated anonymously in 1803, and twice in subsequent years, proving the real demand for the book; but, strange to say, no adequate effort was made after the revival of Pascal study in the time of Cousin and Faugère. Mr. Kegan Paul's translation is naturally intended for the wide circle of the general public, and it would be hypercritical to lay much stress on slight errors which will in no way mislead the reader. But there are some signs of hasty work, such as (p. 19) the use of both "its" and "her" in the same paragraph referring to Nature. Now and then we find a case where a slightly stronger term is used than the original justifies, as "hem him round" for "l'environnent" in the great apostrophe. On p. 21 it is Molinier who is responsible for the admission of a passage ("mais outre que c'est peu d'en parler," &c.) erased by Pascal in the manuscript, and only admissible on the principle of giving the whole. It is curious that Pascal in the MS. first seems to have struck out the last

clause, and then the whole paragraph; in fact, he must have seen that his statement implied a fallacy. To write a book "*de omni scibili*" means a pretension to know all that is then known, and not all that could be known. On p. 23 the fine image of absolute knowledge eluding our grasp ("*échappe à nos prises, nous glisse et fuit d'une fuite éternelle*") is not well rendered by "vanishing for ever," since Pascal's idea is clearly that of a Tantalus-like presence, in sight but out of reach. Now and then technical terms are questionably used, as "intuitive knowledge" (p. 19) and "matter" (p. 25), the context in the latter case clearly proving that the literal rendering "bodies" would have been right. On the same page, in following Molinier, another rejected passage is given. The whole paragraph beginning "*Voilà une partie des causes qui rendent l'homme si imbécille à connoître la nature*" was cancelled in the manuscript. On p. 31, in the chapter on diversions, "*J'ai dit souvent*" should not be rendered "I have discovered," nor was it necessary to add surplusage to the simple phrase "*La chasse est un plaisir royal*" in "a great and even a royal sport." Here Molinier's arrangement is not to be commended in detaching from one another two sentences which thus lose greatly in force. After the words "*Le gentilhomme croit sincèrement que la chasse est un plaisir royal, mais son piqueur n'est pas de ce sentiment-là*," Pascal added: "*Ils ne savent pas que ce n'est que la chasse et non la prise qu'ils recherchent.*" It is a pity that the few doubtful passages, found only in copies and not in the manuscript, were not clearly marked by italics. Strange to say, among these are to be found some of the best known and most frequently quoted thoughts. Cf. p. 47, "Then let us make it our study," &c.; and p. 48, "What is it in us which feels pleasure?"

Among the most interesting portions of the '*Pensées*' are undoubtedly the fragments concerning the Jesuits and Jansenists. They form the connecting link between the two works, and furnish a proof of the element contributed by Pascal to the '*Lettres*,' as also negatively of his indebtedness to other sources for his theological erudition. The epigrammatic felicity of some phrases, such as the definition of probability, "*Chacun peut mettre: nul ne peut ôter*"; and again, "*Otez la probabilité, on ne peut plus plaire au monde: mettez la probabilité, on ne peut plus lui déplaire*," causes wonder that they are not to be found in the '*Lettres*.' Doubtless the over-alliteration in the latter condemned it. And again: "*Ceux qui ont écrit cela en Latin, parlent en Français.*" We learn here that Pascal had contemplated at first a far more extensive controversial use of the alleged miracle of the "Holy Thorn." But his sounder judgment restricted allusion to the one magnificent climax: "*On l'entend aujourd'hui cette voix sainte et terrible, qui étonne la nature, et qui console l'église*" (L. Pr. xvi.).

While the nature of Mr. Kegan Paul's work absolved him from the necessity of exact research, the same excuse cannot be pleaded in favour of the writer of the article on Pascal in a recent volume of the '*Encyclopædia Britannica*.' While wisely leaving the subject of Pascal's mathematical achievements to Prof. Chrystal's most com-

petent hands, Mr. Saintsbury, whose great acquaintance with many parts of French literature is beyond dispute, appears to have forgotten that some knowledge of the theological literature of the seventeenth century is needed in order to pass a critical judgment on the controversies which gave life to the 'Letters.' Accordingly his article is disfigured by several serious omissions and mistakes. In his bibliography there is no mention of the works of Reuchlin, decidedly the ablest of the many writers on the subject; and Mr. Saintsbury appears also to be ignorant of other more recent publications. But even from so accessible an authority as Sainte-Beuve he might have learnt enough to avoid the extraordinary statement that Arnauld was condemned by the Sorbonne for doubting whether the Five Propositions were the work of Jansen or not. It was after the condemnation of Arnauld by the Sorbonne that Port Royal entrenched itself upon the distinction of "droit" and "fait," Pascal's two concluding letters forming the manifesto. If Mr. Saintsbury turns to the 'Censura Sacre Facultatis Theologicæ Parisiensis, lata in Libellum cui titulus "Seconde Lettre,"' &c. (1656), he will find that a specific charge of heresy was made, and declared to be proved. Arnauld was condemned on two grounds—for asserting the identity of the Augustinian and Jansenian doctrines of *gratia efficax*, and for declaring that the arguments employed against the 'Augustinus' were drawn from "des anathèmes de faux Conciles, des ignorances grossières dans l'histoire ecclésiastique, des passages de l'Écriture ou falsifiée dans les paroles, ou corrompue dans le sens" (p. 130 of 'Seconde Lettre'). These assertions were condemned, and in particular the last, the so-called "question de droit," was declared to be "rash, impious, blasphemous, and heretical."

In dealing with the literary aspects of the 'Letters' the article is more satisfactory. The curious fact that there is no mention of the *petites lettres* to be found in Gui Patin's correspondence, nor in the contemporary 'Journal d'un Voyage à Paris,' edited by M. Faugère in 1862, might have been noted. But a more serious omission, committed also by M. Derome, is in ignoring the fact recently proved that the 'Letters' were absolutely framed upon the materials of a work entitled 'La Théologie Morale des Jésuites,' published in 1644 under the auspices of Port Royal, Arnauld being in all probability the editor. The same quotations are exactly reproduced in almost the same order, only with the contrast between the dry iteration of the original and the brilliant exposition of the later work. Garasse's assertion of the innocence of vanity, Cellot's convenient suggestions on restitution, Baunoy's expedients for legitimizing the *occasions prochaines*, and all the other casuistical paradoxes so familiar to readers of Pascal, were quoted one by one, and logically refuted. It is characteristic of the difference of method that in the 'Théologie Morale' the extraordinary statement of Airault (Pascal's "Héreau") that the right of self-defence justified the employment of every means to prevent any injury is at once quoted, while it is skilfully reserved by Pascal for the close of the great fourteenth letter on Homicide. This aspect of Pascal's literary character, his complete un-

consciousness of any law of *meum* and *tuum* in literary matter, is far as yet from being adequately discussed. While clearly speaking from a brief furnished by Port Royal, he was ready to declare (L. Pr. xviii.) "No one is responsible for my letters but myself." It is well known that in the 'Pensées' long passages from Montaigne are copied verbatim, without a sign of quotation. This has been explained by the remark that, as the work was a mere mass of notes and materials, the machinery of reference was neglected. But this does not sufficiently explain other passages where the words of Montaigne or Charron have been altered and modernized. For instance:—

<p>Montaigne. "Il n'est rien si lourdement faulx que les loix. Qui- conque leur obéit parce qu'elles sont justes, ne leur obéit pas justement par où il doibt." — Essais, livre III., c. 13.</p>	<p>Pascal. "Rien n'est si faulx que ces loix qui redressent les fautes. Qui leur obéit parce qu'elles sont justes, obéit à la justice qu'il imagine, mais non pas à l'essence de la loi."</p>
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M. Molinier has the merit of having shown more fully than any previous writer how large was Pascal's debt to another source. This was Raymond Martin, a Spanish writer of the thirteenth century, whose 'Pugio Fidei' enjoyed not only much fame in his own time, but two resurrections of popularity in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was republished in 1657 by Bosquet, Bishop of Lodève, and clearly must have been a favourite book with Pascal.

We have reserved to the last our notice of a volume which claims to be an important contribution to Pascal literature. The Abbé Maynard's luckless "refutation" had been till 1867 the only attempt at the collation of early editions. In 1867 M. Lesieur published a valuable reprint of the original quarto; but as the arguments in favour of Pascal's active share in the later editions (first and second 12mo. of 1657, 8vo. of 1659) are decisive, the value of the text was chiefly bibliographical. De Sacy's edition of 1877 cannot be said to have been worthy of its editor's reputation, and the long expected work of Faugère never appeared. An edition of the 'Letters' published in London in 1880 dealt chiefly with the theological questions involved, and there was an admitted want of a definitive edition, worthy to rank with the series of the "Grands Écrivains de la France."

In outward aspect the first volume of M. Derome's work is satisfactory. Two excellent portraits of Pascal and Jansen, to be followed (let us hope) by those of Antoine Arnauld and of Saint-Cyran, add considerable value by themselves. But when the student enters upon the lengthy introduction (cclxiv pp.) he soon realizes that M. Derome has very few of the qualifications needed for the task he has undertaken. It will hardly be credited that less than three pages are devoted to the subject of bibliography; that Lesieur's edition is not even mentioned, while an obsolete English biography of 1744 is carefully noted. Dreydorf's monograph (1870) is ignored, as well as the exceedingly able and exhaustive account given by Hagenbach in the fifth volume of his 'Kirchengeschichte' (fourth edition). But far more serious than these errors of omission is the polemical tone adopted with regard to the theology of Port Royal, a defect which by itself disqualifies the book from any claim to be a scholarlike edition. There is not

the crudity and clumsiness of Maynard's outbursts, but a hardly less obvious motive runs through the whole work, with the necessary result of distorted fact and illogical argument. What can be said of the astounding statement (p. xciii.) "Il [Pascal] a introduit la raillerie dans la théologie," except that if the editor has never heard of Garasse, whom Bayle called "l'Hélène de la guerre des Jésuites et des Jansénistes," he is hardly competent to expound the topics he deals with?

The laboured assertion that many of the inmates of Port Royal retained their social influence and importance may readily be granted; but the writer who proceeds, "On affecte une pauvreté austère. C'est une attitude," &c. (p. cxxxi), clearly fails to distinguish between the tone of history and pamphlet. Such statements as "Jacqueline n'est qu'une amazone" (p. cxxxiv) may be left without comment; while the certainly original complaint against Port Royal, "On la persécute et elle est forte sous la persécution. Là encore elle laisse à désirer, parle au lieu de se taire" (p. cxxxi), leaves one in doubt whether the writer can be serious. The accusation of insincerity in the later acceptance of the Formulaire by the majority of Port Royal naturally follows, but some surprise is still possible that a writer can be found at the present day to quote and partially endorse the paradoxes of De Maistre (p. cxi). M. Derome's main endeavour is to separate Pascal from Port Royal, and for this purpose he naturally exaggerates the difference of opinion as to the signature of the Formulaire at the end of Pascal's life. When once the polemical purpose has been forgotten for a moment, there are excellent remarks on Pascal's style, especially as to the "note of distinction" which is so rare in French literature: "Le parfum *sui generis* où la conscience intervient, on ne sait au juste dans quelle mesure, avec une délicatesse exquise, née de la culture chrétienne et propre à ceux qui l'ont reçue" (p. clv). It is disappointing to find a writer capable at times of real criticism sink again into the depths of polemical special pleading, even to the absurdity of making the 'Letters' the literary progenitors of the 'Encyclopédie' and the Revolution. It is difficult to say whether this assertion is more astounding than another (p. clxxii) that "les Huguenots, surtout la noblesse huguenote, penchaient vers le Nihilisme."

The literary and historical notes on the 'Letters' are hardly more adequate than the introduction. There is a collation of original copies; but this needful task had been previously performed in the edition of 1880, a work which M. Derome does not seem to have consulted. He might there have learnt the real orthography and history of the names in the famous catalogue, many of which he confesses are unknown to him. He would have learnt that the story of Jean d'Alba has been verified, and the substantial accuracy of Pascal's narrative confirmed. It is abundantly clear, from what has been shown of M. Derome's work, that the definitive edition of the 'Letters' belongs still to the future. Many historical allusions, such as the "Soufflet de Compiègne," remain unexplained, but ought not finally to baffle industrious research. But, above all, the

supreme need is for a scientific treatment, regarding the author as a classic, and having for its sole aim to elucidate, not to controvert, his meaning. French scholars have so worthily dealt with many of their classics in the series of "Grands Écrivains de la France," that we may confidently hope for this ideal edition in a certain and not distant future.

Wörterbuch der Ostfriesischen Sprache. Von J. ten Doornkat Koolman. 3 vols. (Norden, Braams.)

This important work, the first two parts of which we briefly noticed at the time of their appearance (*Athenæum*, No. 2611), is at length completed in three portly volumes. The East Frisian dialect is a form of Low German speech which, owing to its geographical isolation and its freedom from corruptions due to literary culture, has been preserved in a singularly pure and archaic state, and therefore affords valuable materials for the study of early English and of the dialects of our eastern and north-eastern counties, which were largely peopled from the Frisian region.

The archaic character of the Frisian dialect, which makes it so valuable to the student of English philology, is shown by its retention of the primitive meaning of many words which have with us acquired a secondary signification. Thus the English verbs *kill* and *slay* are represented in Frisian by *killen*, to beat, and *slagen*, to strike. Hence when an Irishman tells us that he has been "kilt" the phrase is an archaism rather than a bull. This retention of the older signification of words often throws light on disputed etymologies. "Doll" is an instance in point. In Lincolnshire and Yorkshire a *dolly* is a washing-tub in the form of a barrel, in which clothes are stirred by a shaft called a dolly-stick. That this barrel was originally only a hollow tree is indicated by the fact that in Frisian *dolle* still means merely "the short stem of a tree," while the derivative *dolske*, a big wooden doll, makes manifest the much-disputed origin of our *dolly* or *doll*, which Prof. Skeat strangely connects with the English *dull*, stupid, and the German *toll*, mad. The word *lathe* may be similarly explained. In Yorkshire *lathe* means a barn, while in Lincolnshire it retains the earlier signification of a wooden stage on which unthreshed corn is placed. In Frisian *lade* denotes a board on which anything is laid, especially goods for sale. Hence we see that the German *laden*, a shop, must have originally denoted the boards on which wares were arranged for sale, while the turner's *lathe* is probably the board or bench to which his wheel is fixed. Again, the word *tit*, used of a small child, and hence of a small animal or bird, such as a titlark or titmouse, is explained by the Frisian *tittkind*, which means a child still at the breast, from *titt*, a teat. The origin of the verb to *tip*, meaning to tilt a cart, is explained by the Frisian *tip*, a slight push, and *tipeln*, to move slightly with the "tip" of the finger. The -ham of English village names is derived from two sources, which are distinguished in good Anglo Saxon manuscripts, one corresponding to the German *heim*, home, the other denoting an enclosure, a place hemmed

in, a suffix peculiar to Frisian and English place-names. Both words are retained in Frisian, *ham* denoting a meadow surrounded by a ditch, while *hām* or *hem* means a home. Again, the suffix -ton, by far the commonest element in English place-names, though almost unknown in Germany, is shown by the Frisian *tân*, a hedge, an enclosed place, a garden, to have denoted the primitive enclosure of the first Teutonic settler, which in so many cases has grown up into the "town," a word which has no etymological equivalent in any other language. The Frisian *tûnteln*, to weave or interwine, and *tun*, a cask or vessel, may suggest that our *ton* or *tun*, now a standard weight equivalent to twenty cwt., but formerly a measure of capacity equal to four hogsheads, was originally a vessel constructed of pales or times such as were used for the fence or palisade of the primitive -ton or town. The difficulty in the way of this explanation is that the High German equivalent is *tonne*, and not *sonne*, as phonetic laws would demand; but this objection would disappear if we may assume that the High German *tonne* was originally a word borrowed from Low German speech.

The Frisian is especially useful in explaining English provincial words. Thus the Lincolnshire *tod*, a measure equivalent to two stones of wool, is plainly the Frisian *todde*, a bundle, usually of grass or hay. The provincial term *gaby*, a stupid person, is the Frisian *gabbel*, a silly person, which is proved by the Frisian verb *gabbeln*, "to laugh with the mouth open," to be related to the English *gabble* and *gape*. The Yorkshire *doup*, buttocks, is explained by the Frisian *doppe* or *dop*, which means the end of anything. The Lincolnshire *hag*, a bog, which we have elsewhere in the term *peat-hags*, is plainly the Frisian *hago* or *hage-torf*, which denotes the rough upper layer of turf or coarse grass covering the black peat. This is related to the Frisian *hage*, a bramble, and to the Dutch *haag*, a hedge. Prof. Skeat explains our word *hag* by an alleged belief that witches were seen in bushes by night, but it seems more reasonable to connect it with the Frisian *hager*, lean, haggard, the primitive theme denoting something sharp, thin, or pointed.

The Yorkshire *gross*, gossip, is explained by the Frisian *prôtje*, small talk, a diminutive of *prôt*, speech, allied to our verb to *prate*. Among provincial words which are explained by the Frisian may be enumerated *renky*, tall; *feg*, dead grass stems; *dunty*, stunted; *lee*, a scythe; *sax*, a knife; *rap*, to seize; *red*, to put in order; *labber*, to wet; *dwine*, to pine away; *cake*, a silly person; *riter*, an edging knife; *gammer*, an old woman. Such instances might be continued almost indefinitely, but enough has been said to show that a comparison of the Frisian vocabulary with Anglian glossaries would throw considerable light on the etymology of many words which have hitherto baffled the ingenuity of philologists.

The Political Memoranda of Francis, Fifth Duke of Leeds. Now first printed from the Originals in the British Museum. Edited by Oscar Browning. (Camden Society.)

THE Duke of Leeds was a less important personage than he supposed himself to be,

yet, as he held high office in William Pitt's administration and was on a familiar footing with great statesmen, he was able to record much that is historically interesting and useful. He did some sensible things, amongst them being his resignation of office in Lord North's administration on account of Lord North's discountenancing and disapproving of the great reform meeting at York. He was dismissed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of the South Riding for this exercise of his personal and independent judgment. He was thunderstruck on receiving from the Earl of Hillsborough the official announcement of his dismissal, and he wrote that his "surprise would not have been greater had it been a warrant of commitment to the Tower." He displayed overweening folly at a later period, when he thought that he might be the head of an administration in which Pitt and Fox should serve as his subordinates. The chief value of his memoranda consists in the information therein contained, and now made public for the first time, concerning his times and contemporaries, as well as in the confirmation afforded of what others have written on both heads. He was intimately acquainted with Lord Shelburne, that enigmatical statesman, and the following is his judgment upon him:—

"Lord Shelburne possesses great talents for a statesman, but is not always to be trusted. He was formerly so indifferent a speaker that in 1761 Mr. Fox (afterwards Lord Holland) hearing him in the House of Lords, told a friend of mine (L.) who stood by him 'he will never do; he now, though not an agreeable is yet a most able speaker, possess of vast information and remarkably fluent.' His Lordship was certainly at one time a very great favourite of the King's, but, thinking to supplant Lord Bute, who had governed the King from a child, he drove at too furious a rate, and fell a sacrifice to his want of prudence. Great and disappointed ambition, joined to great and cultivated abilities, as there is no saying where they will stop, render this nobleman as dangerous as he is powerful."

While the Duke of Leeds expressed the foregoing opinion of Lord Shelburne, the following opinion was expressed by Lord Shelburne about Burke: "There is no dealing with Mr. Burke. He is so violently attached to his own opinion that there is no arguing with him, and has got so much ascendancy over Lord Rockingham that I protest I see no method of doing anything." We learn from these reminiscences that Lord North's administration would have altered its policy towards America two years before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown had it not been for the defeat which Cornwallis inflicted upon Gates; and Sir Fletcher Norton is given as the authority for this statement. Still more curious as a contribution to the secret history of that period is Lord Shelburne's statement to the effect "that the duty upon the tea not being repealed at the same time as the others was owing to Lord Rochford's vote in the Cabinet contrary to the wish of the Duke of Grafton." If this be true, then Lord Rochford ought to live in history as the immediate cause of the American Revolution. It is well known that Lord George Germain, who was very bitter against the Americans, and who had to leave Lord North's administration, was raised to the peerage by George III. as Viscount Sackville; yet little notice has been taken of the circumstance

that Lord George Germain's elevation was strongly resented in the House of Lords, that a division was taken on a vote of censure concerning it, and that on the vote of censure being rejected "a protest was signed by Lords Osborne, Rutland, Pembroke, Craven, Chatham, Derby, Egremont, Devonshire, Abingdon."

In 1782 the unprotected state of the country excited great uneasiness, and it was proposed to raise volunteers. A difficulty existed with regard to Dissenters, it being supposed that no Dissenter could hold a commission without taking the sacrament according to the form of the Church of England. When Lord Chancellor Thurlow was spoken to on the subject, he replied that he considered this disability of Dissenters "a very fortunate thing"; and even Lord Shelburne, who is credited with tolerant and liberal views, intimated "that in all time the Church of England were the people to be stood by." The Duke of Leeds, being a supporter of the administration formed by Lord Shelburne after Lord Rockingham's death, was asked by Lord Shelburne to move the address in the House of Lords, and was assured that the plans of the Government would be freely communicated to him. He complains, however, that Lord Shelburne gave him "little or no information." Much new evidence is given in this volume concerning the way in which Lord Shelburne acted and the light in which his conduct was viewed by friends as well as foes. The Duke of Leeds records that Lord Temple

"joined with him in amazement at Lord Shelburne's imprudent conduct with regard both to making and preserving friends; he said his head seemed to have been turned by his high situation; that he did not sufficiently communicate his ideas to his brother Ministers, but assumed a dictatorial tone too frequently."

We get a glimpse behind the scenes after George III. had dismissed the Coalition Administration and whilst William Pitt was struggling with the Opposition in the House of Commons. The king summoned the Ministry to hear his own views on the point at issue, and on their attending,

"His Majesty, in a well-conceived speech of some length, and in different parts of which he appeared much agitated, expressed his wish upon all occasions to observe the true principles of the Constitution as the sole rules of his conduct; he lamented the misconstructions put upon his government, which he alone wished to enjoy for the good of his people, and declared a fixed and unalterable resolution on no account to be put bound hand and foot into the hands of Mr. Fox, that rather than submit to that he would quit the kingdom for ever; at the same time he was perfectly ready to make every arrangement which might be conducive to the welfare of his people, and was too sensible of the blessings of freedom ever to submit to see either his subjects or himself enslaved."

The Duke of Leeds records a remark made by Fox which, if authentic, was quite as censurable as any made about him by the king. It was uttered when he received the seals as Secretary of State in the Rockingham Administration, and was to the effect that things look very well, but that the king will die soon, and "that will be best of all." Several other remarks of an uncomplimentary nature are chronicled. Thus, Lord Chancellor Thurlow is represented as saying that he thought "Dundas was the most impudent

fellow he ever knew," and that the Duke of York "expressed his bad opinion and confirmed detestation of Sheridan in the strongest terms." Much that is uncomplimentary with regard to the Prince of Wales and his unhappy wife is here related. It is said that on one occasion he "obliged her after dinner to smoke a pipe." This was shortly after they were married, and about the same time the prince told Lord Cholmondeley that he would "rather see toads and vipers crawling over his vituals than sit at the same table with her." The custom of Ministers dining at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day is of old date, but a change seems to have been made in the rule that prevailed when William Pitt was Prime Minister and Fox was leader of the Opposition. In our day the Ministers are alone invited to the banquet; in former days the chiefs of both parties were invited guests. The Duke of Leeds records that at the banquet in 1794 "both Pitt and Fox were there."

Though the Duke of Leeds was, as we have said, a man of far less influence than he supposed himself to be, yet he had opportunities of an exceptional kind for learning the contemporary history of his own times. His 'Political Memoranda' have considerable historical value, and they form a serviceable addition to the literature from which to learn the history of political parties during the latter half of the last century.

'*Twist Ben Nevis and Glencoe*. By the Rev. Alexander Stewart. (Edinburgh, Paterson.)

"NEITHER LOCHABER" comes forward again to cater for the lover of Nature and the North with observation, anecdote, and song. It would not be in accordance with experience that a second series of the same style of essays should be as good as the first, and in the present volume there is a certain amount of what is very like "padding," or needless disquisitions on subjects remote from the author's special field. This, no doubt, is principally to be accounted for by the fact of these essays originally taking the form of letters to a newspaper, where disquisitions "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis" have naturally a quantitative value. To hear that the ninth ode of Horace has been ably paraphrased in the *Field*, or that Prof. Geddes of Aberdeen has contributed a new stone to the dry cairn of Homeric controversy, is not so interesting in a book as in an ephemeral journal. In spite of this drawback the naturalist and the lover of tradition will find much to please him in a book redolent of the heather of Lochaber and Glencoe. Among the curious incidents recorded, assuredly the attack of an owl on a mackerel, in which both lost their lives, is one of the most remarkable. A taste for fish, which is thus proved to be one of the characteristics of that feline bird, seems also, strangely enough, to be an attribute of the hedgehog, whose moral character in regard to game birds and eggs is the subject of damaging criticism in this book. A fox caught asleep, a kestrel plucking a partridge-poult in order to carry it more neatly against the wind—though we believe the kestrel always plucks its game—

a shower of herrings shot by a gust of wind half a mile inland on Lochiel side,—such are the staple of our naturalist's note-book.

He is known as a patient and accurate observer, and has clearly made the most of the advantages of which life in constant contact with wild nature has given him an unusual measure. From the observation of the fauna and flora of a primitive region to the knowledge of native proverbial philosophy the transition is easy. This comparison of the cold of January and February will be understood by Gaelic scholars:—

Ri fuachd Calluinn
Math clò olainn
Ri fuachd Fèile-Bride
Fogh'naidh clisheart.

Incantations, such as the "Eolas an Torranain," a milking spell from Uist; the "Aor nan Radan" from Lismore, to which the minstrelsy of the "Pied Piper" was a joke; and other homely spells, blessings, and cursings, will be read with interest. In a more serious vein we are introduced to several specimens of more classical Gaelic. The rough, strong versification of Ian Lom; the charming verses on the "smeorach," or mavis, by the Glencoe bard Ian Mac Raonail Oig; and Mac-Mhaighstir Alastair's beautiful apostrophe to the primrose, are all happy selections. To these may be added the tragical ballad, reminding one more of 'Binnorie' than anything else in Lowland verse, "Nach truagh leat bean òg's i ga bàthadh?" and the very curious "Thainig fear-an-tighe dhachaidh," which seems to be the prototype of "Hame came our gudeman."

Enough has been said, we hope, to excite the curiosity of those who love the Highlands well enough to try to understand the Highland people, and who would make a summer sojourn in the North a source of information.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Verge of Night. By Percy Greg. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

My Wife's Niece. By the Author of 'Dr. Edith Romney.' 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Mrs. Hollyer. By Georgiana M. Craik. 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

Mr. Oldmixon. By William A. Hammond. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

The Outlaw of Iceland. Translated from the French of Victor Hugo by Sir Gilbert Campbell. (Ward & Downey.)

Les Bons Camarades. Par H. Lafontaine. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

L'Attelage de la Marquise. Par Léon de Tinseau. (Same publisher.)

MR. PERCY GREG's new novel has several merits: it is serious to the verge of solemnity, elaborately careful, in places vigorous, and "high-toned" throughout. But, on the other hand, it is terribly dull. Like most of its predecessors, it is partly political and partly a novel of the emotions. Its heroes and heroines are all true Tories; its principal villain is a professional Radical; its *deus ex machina* is the editor of a "constitutional" print; and its object is to tell the story of how, on the one hand, a noble young Tory minister was brought close to madness and shame by the machinations of his Radical rival, and, on the other, how Britannia, having been dragged to the brink

of ruin by a crew of Irreconcilables and traitors, was rescued and re-established in her ancient pride of place by the return of a Tory ministry and the adoption of a sound and vigorous imperial policy. The characters, with a very few exceptions, are neither life-like nor interesting. They have a gift of ornate and solemn speech which is not easily paralleled in fiction. They talk, in fact, like *Times* leaders, and they live up to their conversation. The best of them is Lestrangle, the editor aforesaid. He, too, talks leaders; but the style of them is that of, not the *Times*, but the *St. James's Gazette*, a difference that makes his appearance on the scene the most welcome of experiences. The strongest and brightest scenes in the book are those in which he exterminates the wicked Radical; in both Mr. Greg lays by his stilts and his chivalry, and uses the English of every-day life and thought with remarkable ease and directness. For the rest, there is some good parliamentary work, and a number of political portraits—Meredith, Brasingham, Bradley, Leake, Lord Penrith—which are decidedly clever. For the model wives and husbands of the book we confess to caring not a rush. In more ways than one Lord Beaconsfield is decidedly irreplaceable.

'My Wife's Niece' shows a firmer hand and more versatility than the average novel. The plot, though not original, has some definiteness of construction and is consistently worked out; the heroine's character is developed with skill which argues true insight and observation; and the minor figures are well imagined and made to have their proper bearing upon the main theme. The chief male characters exhibit the common weakness of women's books: the good hero is stiff, the bad commonplace. Of the two older men, one who early in the story meets with a violent death is decidedly well presented, but there is not much of him; the other is exaggerated till he becomes almost grotesque. There is something fresh about him, and he seems to have been studied from the life, particularly because one detects a touch of vindictiveness in the author's description. The great merit of the book lies in the heroine; it is clear that the writer's object was to concentrate her attention upon the central figure, and in that object she has succeeded. She has shown a proud, strong character in circumstances unfavourable to its best development, but made to shine under the pressure of adversity. The character is somewhat lacking in charm, but it is no less true to nature on that account. The finer qualities are forcibly brought out, and the defects could hardly have been supplied without genius. It is impossible to ascribe so much to the author of 'My Wife's Niece,' though one can without hesitation give the book the share of praise which it deserves.

'Mrs. Hollyer' is a very natural and cheerful chronicle of small events. The conversation, which is plentiful, is perhaps too realistic; its rippling flow is at times soporific, but it is lifelike. The book is of excellent intention; it can do nobody any harm, and it is not so burdened with motive that it can do any good. The tale is not too importunate, and will help to while away a restful hour or two very pleasantly. The second volume is the most

amusing. It contains an account of a successful courtship between a clever, but by no means wicked little flirt of twenty and a timid widower of forty-seven. The whole book is pervaded with an air of contentment and niceness.

The minor American novelists are too fond of plastering their pages with evidence of their erudition. 'Mr. Oldmixon' is not at all a bad story, but it would have been far more agreeable if the author had been less anxious to exhibit his universal knowledge. The principal character is a very odd old gentleman, of whom one becomes quite fond on account of his eccentricities, and in particular because of his dejection when a guest ate currant jelly with canvas-back duck. It is a pleasing trait in the old man's character that the implacable wrath which he subsequently felt for the sinning guest at last melted into something near forgiveness. He was, however, a revengeful person on the whole, for, having been enabled by the help of an astonishing vision to track out a murder, he died happy in the assurance that the murderer was at the same moment in the act of committing suicide.

'Han d'Islande' was, if we mistake not, translated into English not very long after its first appearance, and for aught we know it may have been done more than once. It is not a very good subject for the process, for its extreme youthfulness and extravagance (which to our thinking exceed those of 'Bug Jargal,' though 'Bug' was actually written first) come out strongly in translation, while the power over the language which Hugo even then possessed necessarily disappears. However, it has, we believe, always been a favourite boys' book in most languages. Of Sir Gilbert Campbell's version in particular there is not much to be said. It is not exactly elegant (for instance, "Do you think you can send off Ingulphus's soul, now in Han of Iceland's body, without him taking yours?" is not a pretty phrase), but it seems to be sufficiently faithful.

There is a verve and a boldness about the beginning of M. Lafontaine's history of the struggles and successes of four young artists in Paris five-and-twenty years ago, which would almost suffice to carry the reader through it even if (which is not the case) the later part were unequal to the earlier. Alexandre Dumas—the great Alexander—gives the four, who are aspiring young Bordelais by extraction, an introduction to a jewel of an hotel-keeper in Paris who takes in artists almost for love, and the whole history of their introduction to the good and, alas! too early lost Père Sauvageon is capitally done. They are at once more serious workers than our old friends of the *Vie de bohème* and less crotchety than our other old friends the *Buveurs d'eau*, and with not a few difficulties they make their way. The book is pleasantly written throughout; but the beginning is delightful.

M. de Tinseau's book contains three stories. The second and longest tells the tragi-comic history of a charming governess, and is chiefly remarkable for the unusual correctness of the writer's acquaintance with things English. The first and perhaps the best, which gives the title, tells how a smart young officer was quartered on a blind Breton marquise, whose granddaughters, availing

themselves of her infirmity to cover a pious deception, lead her to believe that she still possessed horses long after the ruin of the family made it necessary for her carriage to be pushed by hand. If the word "granddaughter" does not inform the reader of the end of the story, he does not deserve to be helped. The last tale, the history of a pasha, is sufficiently improbable to have a considerable appearance of being true.

BOOKS ON AMERICA.

MR. F. J. ROWBOTHAM'S *Trip to Prairie-Land* (Sampson Low & Co.) confirms the warnings which we have frequently expressed when dealing with books relating to emigrant life in the Far West. Mr. Rowbotham went to Dakota to make his fortune, and he soon discovered that he had made a mistake. In his case, as in the case of thousands, the mischief was wrought by misleading statements. He read pamphlets issued by companies anxious to sell land in Dakota, and he believed that the picture drawn in them was a representation of the reality. The reality he learned from painful experience to be a very different thing. It would be well if every intending emigrant to Dakota and other territories or states in North America were to read and digest Mr. Rowbotham's experiences. He has not magnified the difficulties which he had to encounter, and he might easily have added darker colours to the picture without being chargeable with exaggeration. Anything worse than the weather on the prairie in Dakota cannot well be imagined. The changes are terrific in their suddenness. There are places in the Far West where the emigrant has a chance of succeeding, but the dwellers in the United States naturally take care to select and occupy the best of them, leaving the worst to the ignorant and confiding immigrant from Europe. Mr. Rowbotham justly remarks in his eighth chapter that in this country we hear only of those who have succeeded. His book is a frank and most instructive confession of failure.

THE edition for 1885 of *The Englishman's Guide - Book to the United States and Canada* (Sampson Low & Co.) has been carefully revised and appears to be much more accurate than any previous one. We have tested it in many places without finding a mistake or an omission. In binding and general arrangement the book deserves as high praise as that which we gladly accord to its contents.

MR. EDWARD ARBER's reprint of *The First Three English Books on America* (privately printed) is most valuable. The contents are of great rarity and exceeding interest. Two-thirds of the volume are little known to the student of old books. It is presumed that Shakespeare read some of the original work here reproduced, and that the character of Caliban was the result. The whole has a special value in enabling the reader to regard the world from the point of view of our ancestors in the reign of Elizabeth. The private secretary of Lord Burleigh, Mr. Richard Eden, translated for the information of his less learned countrymen what had been written by Pietro Martire, Sebastian Münster, and Sebastian Cabot. It is needless to say that the volume contains nearly as great marvels as any to be found in 'Gulliver's Travels.' Islands inhabited by women alone, giants, cannibals, beasts of extraordinary appearance and fierceness, are described with apparent good faith. Travellers in those days were expected to see strange sights, and they brought back tales of their experience which abounded in marvels and caused travellers' tales to be regarded with suspicion. Mr. Arber has carefully edited this book, which deserves a place in every library wherein all classes of historical books are to be found.

Dr. H. von HOLST's constitutional history of the United States, *Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* (Nutt), drags its slow length along. We have already commented on the disproportionate length at which Dr. von Holst treats his topics, and this failing is even more conspicuous in the instalment before us than in those preceding it. The material has apparently been used in the form of lectures before being embodied in a volume. Nothing is taken for granted. The reader is supposed to be entirely ignorant of contemporary American history. This is a grave fault when the reading public is made the victim. With this reservation Dr. von Holst's last contribution to the subject of which he has undertaken to write the history can be honestly praised. When the work more nearly approaches completion we may discuss in detail this volume along with its successors.

Mr. EDWARDS ROBERTS has not been happy in calling his small book *With the Invader: Glimpses of the South-West* (Crosby Lockwood & Co.). Many persons who read the title will fail to gather from it what is the subject of the book. On reading the volume they will learn that it is simply a sketch of travel through that part of the United States which used to be in the possession of Spaniards or Mexicans, and embraces the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and the State of California. In this case the "invader" is the settler, who is not only occupying the land, but is gradually dispossessing those who regard it as their own. The story is unusually well written. Very seldom does the author use so clumsy a phrase as "Prescott resurrected an interest in Mexico." Amongst the interesting parts of the narrative is the description of Santa Fé, which recently celebrated its tercentenary. When the Spaniards first saw it three centuries ago it was an Indian village. After many years of Spanish occupation it passed under the rule of the United States, and it has recently made great progress. This is due to the railway which now renders the city easily accessible. For the tourist all the old Spanish cities have an attraction which exceeds that of the monotonous and uninteresting Western cities. Mr. Roberts seems to be fully sensible of this, and to realize that Yankee enterprise has several drawbacks. The time may come when the United States South-West will be as wearisome in its physical characteristics as the East or North; mean time it is well to note existing facts, and Mr. Roberts has done this in a spirit which merits not only sympathy, but warm commendation.

ALASKA is the part of the United States territory about which least is known. It is generally believed that Russia parted with it for two millions sterling because it had no real value as a part of the Russian empire. Since then much has been written in its praise, chiefly because the citizens of the United States hesitate to admit that their Government made a bad bargain and that they cannot turn Alaska to profitable account. When the secret history of the cabinet which made the purchase shall be made public it will be found that the members who assented to the purchase did so out of deference to Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State. Mr. George Wardman, who occupies an official position there, has published the results of his experience with the title of *A Trip to Alaska* (Crosby Lockwood & Co.). From his narrative we gather that the resources of Alaska as a breeding place for seals have not been exaggerated, but that the climate is most trying and the navigation most dangerous. The scenery is wild and picturesque. The people are very low in the social scale. Mr. Wardman's conclusion is that "to an impartial observer it would seem wicked to suggest emigration from any part of the United States to a land the coast lines of which are characterized by snow, rain, and fog to such an extent as to entirely preclude the ripening of any sort of vegetables suitable for man's food, and the interior of which, so far as known, is

largely composed of ice-water bogs in summer and frozen lakes for eight out of the twelve months in the year." These serious drawbacks are not compensated for by the mineral wealth of the region. It is said to be rich in the precious metals; but, as Mr. Wardman remarks, statistics of bullion shipments from Alaska do not exist, while "there is little doubt that up to the present time more money has been expended by deluded prospectors in outfits than has ever been dug out of the earth or crushed in the rock of that vast region." These facts should prove of great use to Mr. Wardman's countrymen. What gives a special value to his book for other readers is the vivid picture given of the place itself, and the interesting information concerning the lives, manners, and characteristics of its aboriginal inhabitants.

CAPT. W. R. KENNEDY, who was in command of the *Druid* whilst that vessel was in commission on the North American and West India stations for three years and a half, has embodied his experiences in a volume entitled *Sport, Travel, and Adventure in Newfoundland and the West Indies* (Blackwood & Sons). It is unfortunate that he has not read the most recent books on Newfoundland, for much that he sets forth is told in greater detail in the first chapter of 'Newfoundland to Manitoba,' published a few years ago, while the map of Newfoundland prefixed to that work is in many respects more instructive than that given in this one. The principal question which agitates the Newfoundlanders relates to the French claims, and Capt. Kennedy gives interesting particulars concerning it. He is apparently disposed to favour the French contention. The picture given of Newfoundland itself is correct. Capt. Kennedy fears that he will be ridiculed when he speaks of the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the island; but those only who either know nothing of Newfoundland or who think that it is fairly represented by St. Johns, the capital, will consider that he has written in too eulogistic terms. To readers totally unacquainted with the subject his book will prove useful, whilst those who know the island and its capabilities may get a few valuable hints from the record of Capt. Kennedy.

We have received and read with so much interest two parts of the series of "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," that we should like to have an opportunity of perusing the other parts. One of the two now before us is entitled *Old Maryland Manors*, the other *Local Institutions in Virginia* (Trübner & Co.). The first is by John Johnson, the second by Edward Ingle, and both are written with care and skill. The information in both has great historical value to all students of the rise of a rival England on the North American continent.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society. Vol. VI. Part I. (Leicester, Clarke & Hodgson).—By far the best paper in this part is one by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer on the Friars Preachers, or Black Friars of Leicester. The local information which it contains is important, and there is a little sketch plan, by aid of which we have no doubt that the site of the friary may yet be identified. We, however, value more highly than these things the accurate and impartial sketch of the rise and progress of the Order of St. Dominic which Mr. Palmer has given. Nothing can be better for popular use. Our only regret is that he has not made it longer. The Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher contributes 'Notes on Leicestershire Inquisitions Post Mortem.' Genealogists will be glad to know that it contains an alphabetical calendar of such inquisitions as relate to Leicestershire as are to be found among the records of the Court of Wards and Liveries. There are some interesting notes from the diaries of the late

Mr. Brereton, who was for many years head master of the Melton Mowbray Grammar School. They are certainly not architectural, and we must use the word in a very elastic sense if we admit that they belong to the domain of archaeology. Nevertheless we are glad to see them in print. Mr. Brereton must have been a resourceful person. In May, 1824, a violent thunderstorm broke over the neighbourhood, and a shepherd was killed by the lightning, leaving a widow, who seems to have been utterly unprovided for. The good schoolmaster pitied her case, and raised more than five pounds for her by publicly exhibiting her husband's clothes in Melton Mowbray on the market day.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Edited by Charles J. Cox. Vol. VII. (Bemrose & Sons).—Derbyshire possesses one of the best of the local archaeological journals, and the present volume takes a high rank in the series. There is some padding, however, which we could readily have dispensed with. The paper 'On the Early History of Wirksworth and its Lead Mining' seems to contain nothing that is new, and the same thing may be said of that 'On the Roman Stations of Derbyshire.' A provincial society has, however, to provide for various wants, and to take into consideration the requirements of readers and writers of varying degrees of culture. It is not, therefore, fair to be severe on the editor for having given room to papers which are not calculated to add to the knowledge of students. The late Mr. Thomas North, whose memory will long be associated with the study of mediæval bells, left for publication a paper 'On the Parish Records of Hartshorne.' The church accounts which he so carefully transcribed begin in the year 1612. Had the earlier books remained we should, no doubt, have found much that would have thrown light on the stormy times of the Reformation. Though these are lost, there are a few good things in store. For instance, exact as was the examination for relics of the old religion, it seems that at Hartshorne the mediæval paten was existing in 1612, for in an inventory of that date we read of "a plate of silver having Jhon Bapt. head vpon it." The editor suggests, we have no doubt with truth, that this is an error of description—that what was really to be seen was the face of our Lord as represented on the handkerchief of St. Veronica. As every one knows this was a common ornament in late mediæval art. It is found engraved on more than one ancient paten. The editor is not always so happy in his suggestions; for instance, on one occasion a belt for a "baldricke" is charged for, and he seems to think that this may have been the sword-belt for the parish constable or man-at-arms. This is not probable. A baldric was a leather strap used about the belt gear, and when the word occurs in churchwardens' accounts it has almost always this meaning. One of the most interesting papers in the volume is that by Dr. Cox on the old manor house of Norbury, so long the dwelling-place of the Roman Catholic line of the Fitzherberts. A good deal of genealogy and family history is given, much of which is new. Among other interesting matter are two letters of Richard Topcliffe which have never before seen the light. Among the scoundrels whose names blot the pages of English history this man deserves a chief place; perhaps, indeed, were all things considered aright, he would dethrone even Titus Oates from his still uncontested seat of ignominy. He was no ordinary pursuivant who did wicked and cruel work for gain, but a Lincolnshire country gentleman of high connexion, proud, as Dr. Cox informs us, of his "sixteen quarterings." Dr. Jessopp has promised, whether in jest or earnest we will not take upon us to say, a life of this wretched man. We trust he will not fail to let us know all that can be gathered about him. A life of crime such as Topcliffe's was should be, if properly

told, as instructive as that of any of his victims. Mr. W. H. Hart has communicated a portion of a 'Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby,' and General George Wrottesley a series of extracts from the charter book of the Benedictine Abbey of Burton. Neither of these is light reading, but they will both prove of the utmost use to the local antiquary.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Vol. VIII. Part I. (Kendal, Wilson.)—The Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society takes high rank among the provincial societies which are devoted to historical research. The present part of the *Transactions* is of more than ordinary interest, as it contains an almost exhaustive account by Dr. E. C. Clark of the Brough Stone, the inscription on which has turned out to be Greek, although one of the most distinguished of Northern scholars had pronounced it to be runic and translated it as such. The Rev. W. S. Calverley has contributed a paper on some ancient sundials of the diocese of Carlisle. It ought to be read in connexion with the late Rev. Daniel Haigh's paper on Yorkshire dials, which appeared some time ago in the *Journal of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society*. As far as we know Yorkshire and Cumberland are the only counties which have been searched for these old stone dials. They must exist in all parts of England. Their dates can at present only be guessed at. One or two are almost certainly of the pre-Norman time. The others are so like them in character that we may safely assign them to a period not much later than the Conquest. The article by the Rev. W. Nall on Alston is interesting, but would well bear expansion. It contains some curious information as to lead mining, a subject on which most of us are content to be very ignorant. Mr. Nall's paper would have been of more value if he had referred to authorities more freely. It seems that Edward III. issued a commission to John de Mowbray and another—members of this great feudal house were ever active in the concerns of peace as well as war—to find out what were the liberties, customs, and immunities of the miners of Alston, and among other things it appeared that the Alston miners had the right of choosing from among themselves a coroner. The coroner—as well as the ordinary functions of his office, we suppose—had cognizance of all pleas concerning felonies and debts among the miners. We do not remember that this curious fact has been noticed by any of those who have written concerning that ancient office. Mr. W. Nanson has communicated some notes on the manorial records of Alston, which do not seem to be of so much interest as we should have anticipated.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MISS I. H. ANDERSON'S little volume, *Inverness before Railways* (Inverness, Mackenzie), is interesting, for of all the provincial centres which have lost their social consequence by the introduction of steam, there are few which had more of the better traits of an aristocratic community than the ancient capital of the Highlands. Aberdeen sixty years ago presented some of the same features. People of known historic families held up their heads upon small means; successful trading was not at that date quite so important as a good "record" for many generations. But Aberdeen has long since won herself a commercial eminence which dwarfs these old-world distinctions; and Inverness has been swamped by the sporting fanaticism which nowadays inspires the commercial classes. Those who care to know anything of the past of the beautiful city, now devoted for three months of the year to the kilted Saxon, will do well to study the unvarnished tale for which we are indebted to Miss Anderson. "Thirty-five years ago there were only a few classes in Inverness, and these were clearly defined, but this

did not prevent each class from taking a kindly interest in the other." "One great characteristic of Inverness at that time was the small estimation in which wealth was held.....the leaders of society were all people of moderate income." The author then describes the primitive hours, etiquette, precedence, and manners of a simple, yet cultivated society. Among the many portraits of her day, none strikes us more than Little Mary, the Gaelic nurse of one of the neighbouring lairds. "She had dark hair and large, soft, melting black eyes. Her voice was singularly sweet, and when she murmured 'M'heudal bhochd' it fell like music on the ear." Many stories are of ministers, though the old Episcopal church of St. John's is the shrine nearest to the author's heart. Mr. Cook, "minister of the North Church before the Disruption," is accredited with the following flight of eloquence: "I wouldna be a king, I wouldna be a queen; no, no, my friends, I would rather be a wor-um, I would rather be a paddock; for it is easier for a cow to climb a tree with her tail and hind legs foremost than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." Of course Inverness had its superstitions. An authenticated story of the Banshee is connected with the name of Mac-taviah. Among the characters of old Inverness we would commend to notice Dalmigavie and his sister Miss Mackintosh. Of more modern notabilities the late Roualeyn Gordon Cumming of course has his fair share of notice. But the humbler folk are, as usual, the most interesting in eccentricity. The Ceannaiche, poverty-stricken, a wanderer, verging on insanity, "taught himself French, Latin, Hebrew, and astronomy!" Had he been richer he would have been tolerated as an eccentric genius. Mary Macdonald, his friend (both being attached retainers of the house of Glenmoriston), had no weakness of intellect, but her genius was of a different sort. She was, in fact, the Gaelic laureate of the neighbourhood. It is pleasant to think that they had the consolation of being appreciated by those to whose house they were devotedly attached. On the whole, this little volume should be acceptable to a wider circle than the purely local antiquaries.

THE recent discussion on "American leads" in which has called forth from "Cavendish" quite a little treatise on *Whist Developments* (De La Rue & Co.), in which, putting aside with some scorn the objection that American leads complicate the game, he discusses the new proposals with much minuteness and the zeal of a convert.

MR. MORLEY has done a service to the public in putting in their hands at the low price of a shilling Longfellow's excellent translation of *The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri* (Routledge). It is to be regretted he has been obliged to omit Longfellow's pleasant notes.

A PRIVATELY printed little volume commemorates the erection of the memorial to Pepys in St. Olave's Church, and contains Mr. Lowell's pleasant speech at the unveiling.

GUIDE-BOOKS still accumulate on our table. Mr. F. G. Heath has sent us a sixth edition of his pleasant guide to *Burnham Beeches* (Rider & Son). A map and some pretty pictures, and a facsimile of a letter of Lord Beaconsfield's, should recommend the book to the public.—The idea of the *Concise Guide to London* (Maxwell) is good, but it is indifferently executed.—A third edition of Mr. Rye's *Guide to Norfolk* (Stanford) has also reached us.

AMONG the books of reference on our table is that useful volume the *Insurance Blue-book* (Murby), which gives a clear view of the financial position of the various offices, and ought to be studied by those about to insure.—*The Guide to the Principal Chapels of England*, 1885 (Whittingham), can only be accepted as a first sketch of such a work as many Dissenting sects of importance are omitted.

WE have received the *Calendar of the Durham College of Science*, the *Syllabus of the classes at the Mason Science College*, and the *Calendar of University College, Dundee* (Dundee, Leng), a highly flourishing institution.

WE have on our table *Analysis of the First Book of Samuel*, with Notes, by L. Hughes (Heywood);—*The Adaptation of Bible Religion to the Needs and Nature of Man*, by the Rev. W. G. Blaikie (R.T.S.);—*Egypt and the Wonders of the Land of the Pharaohs*, by W. Oxley (Trübner);—*The Scientific Obstacles to Christian Belief*, by G. H. Curteis (Macmillan);—*The Old Testament Prophecy of the Consummation of God's Kingdom*, by C. von Orelli, translated by Rev. J. S. Banks (Edinburgh, Clark);—*The Unknown God, and other Sermons*, by the Rev. A. Craufurd (Unwin);—*Family Prayers*, by the Rev. G. Calthrop (Suttaby);—*A Companion to the Revised Old Testament*, by Rev. T. W. Chambers (Jerrard);—*Quaint Sermons of Samuel Rutherford*, with a Preface by the Rev. A. A. Bonar (Hodder & Stoughton);—*Théorie de l'Éducation*, by E. Rœhrich (Paris, Delgrave);—*Uralaltaische Völker und Sprachen*, by Dr. H. Winkler (Berlin, Dümmler);—*Keltische Studien*, Part II., by H. Zimmer (Berlin, Weidmann);—*Li Romans de Carité et Miserere du Renclus de Moiliens*, by A. G. van Hamel, 2 vols. (Paris, Vieweg);—*Dissertationes Selectæ in Historiam Ecclesiasticam*, Vol. V., by B. Jungmann (Ratisbon, Pustet);—*La Corsica e Cosimo I. de' Medici*, by G. Livi (Rome, Bencini);—*La Crise Irlandaise*, by E. Hervé (Hachette);—*La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour de 1852 à 1861*, by N. Bianchi (Turin, Roux & Favale);—*La Philosophie Religieuse du Mazdéisme sous les Sassanides*, by L. C. Casartelli (Paris, Leclerc);—*Der Fetsich an der Küste Guineas*, by A. Bastian (Berlin, Weidmann);—*Entwicklungsgeschichte der Absichtszätze*, by Dr. P. Weber (Würzburg, Stuber);—and *Das Ungarische Unterrichtswesen in den Studienjahren 1881-83* (Buda-Pesth, Ungar). Among New Editions we have *The Elements of Inorganic Chemistry*, Part II., by J. C. Buckmaster and G. Jarman (Moffatt & Paige);—*Geography made Easy*, by J. Gibson (Reeves & Turner);—*Second Excelsior Reader* (Murby);—*London in 1885*, by H. Fry (Allen & Co.);—*The Iliad of Homer*, Vol. II., Books 13-24, with Notes by F. A. Paley (Bell);—*The Student's Guide to the Medical Profession*, by C. B. Keetley (Baillière);—*Dwelling-Houses, their Sanitary Construction and Arrangements*, by W. H. Corfield (Lewis);—*Reading and Recreation Rooms and Free Libraries*, by Lady Manners (Blackwood);—*Scott's Lady of the Lake*, with Notes by E. Ginn (Boston, U.S. Ginn, Heath & Co.);—*Ebers's Serapis*, from the German by Miss Clara Bell (Trübner);—*The Laird's Secret*, by Miss J. H. Jamieson (Edinburgh, Oliphant & Co.);—*An Antidote against Melancholy* (New York, Pratt & Co.);—*Catalogue of the Richmond Free and Public Library*, compiled by A. Cotgreave (The Library);—*Poètes Modernes de l'Angleterre*, by G. Sarrazin (Paris, Ollendorff);—*Prolegomena ad Homerum*, Vol. I., by F. A. Wolfius (Halle, Waisenhau);—*Disestablishment and Disendowment, what are They?* by E. A. Freeman (Macmillan);—*The Apostolic Fathers*, by C. H. Hoole (Livingtons);—*The Life of our Lord in Verse*, by A. Coles, LL.D. (New York, Appleton);—and *The Teachings of the Twelve Apostles*, by R. D. Hitchcock and F. Brown (Nimmo).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Jones's (O.) Some of the Great Preachers of Wales, 8/6 cl.
St. Paul's Devotional Library: Kempis's Imitation of Christ.
Kebble's Christian Year. Taylor's Holy Living, Taylor's Holy Dying, 18mo. 2/6 each, cl.

Poetry.

Brodie's (S.) Songs of the Country, 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Geldart (E. M.), Two Discourses in Memory of, by C. B. Upton and P. H. Wicksteed, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Wadding (Father Luke), by Rev. J. A. O'Shea, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

Searing's (A. E. P.) The Land of Rip Van Winkle, a Tour through the Catskills, illustrated, folio, 21/ cl.

Philology.

Xenophon's (Economicus), the First Ten Chapters, translated into Literal English by A. Stewart, cr. 8vo. 2/ swd.

Science.

Mauvel's (S. E.) Notes of Medical Experiences in India, 3/6
Ranzen's (L.) Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon, or Organic Chemistry, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

General Literature.

Ardon's (M.) Undercurrent and After-Glow, an Elegy of England, cr. 8vo. 4/6 parchment.
Goldsmith's (O.) Works: Vol. 4. Biographies, Criticisms, &c., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Bohn's Standard Library.)
Payn's (J.) In Peril and Privation, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Phillips's (F. C.) As in a Looking-Glass, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Riddell's (Mrs. J. H.) Fairy Water, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Spender's (Mrs. J. K.) Parted Lives, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Steele, Selections from the 'Tattler,' 'Spectator,' and 'Guardian,' Introduction and Notes by A. Dobson, 5/ cl.
Surr's (Mrs.) Pets and Playfellows, or Stories about Cats and Dogs, 4to. 5/ cl.
Waugh's (L.) Little Chicks and Baby Tricks, sm. 4to. 8/6 bds.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Böttcher (V.): Das Buch Hiob nach Luther u. der Probebibel, 1m. 20.

Hase (K.): Kirchengeschichte, Vol. 1, 12m.

Linden (F. O. zur): Melchior Hofmann, 6m.

Fine Art.

Monuments Civils de la France, Vol. 3, 9fr.

History.

Holzappel (L.): Römische Chronologie, 8m.

Monumenta Germaniae Historica: Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum, Vol. 1, Part 2, 15m.

Monumenta Vaticana Historiam Regni Hungariae illustrantia, Series 1, Vol. 2, 20m.

Philology.

Calpurnii et Nemesiani Bucolica, rec. H. Schenkl, 6m.

Catullii Veronensis Liber, rec. et interpretatus Est A. Behrens, Vol. 2, Part 2, 6m.

Euripides Ausgewählte Tragödien, erklärt von N. Wecklein, 1m. 30.

Gillifliron (J.): Romania, Table Analytique des Dix Premiers Volumes, 8fr.

Ludwich (A.): Aristarchs Homerische Textkritik, Part 2, 15m.

Mueller (L.): Der Saturnische Vers, 4m.

Orphica, rec. B. Abel, 5m.

Pansetti et Hecatonis Librorum Fragmenta, collegit H. N. Fowler, 1m. 50.

Science.

Demoulin: Les Locomotives Anglaises, 7fr. 50.

Witz (A.): Les Moteurs à Gaz, 7fr. 50.

General Literature.

Annuaire Diplomatique et Consulaire pour 1885, 8fr. 50.

Situation Financière (La) des Communes de France et d'Algérie, 5fr.

HEATHER.

VAST barren hills and moors, cliffs over lakes,
Great headlands by the sea—a lonely land!
With Fishers' huts beside a yellow strand
Where wave on wave in foam and thunder breaks,
Or else a tranquil blue horizon takes
Sunlight and shadow. Few can understand
The poor folk's ancient tongue, sweet, simple,
grand,
Wherein a dreamy old-world half awakes.
And on these hills a thousand years ago
Their fathers wander'd, sun and stars for clock,
With minds to wing above and creep below;
Heard what we hear, the ocean's solemn shock,
Saw what we see, this Heather-flow'r aglow,
Empurpling league-long slope and crested rock.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

THE CHICHESTER REGISTERS.

Christ's College, Cambridge, Sept. 1, 1885.

I HASTEN to assure the readers of Mr. W. de Gray Birch's address on Anglo-Saxon charters (*Athenæum*, p. 271) that the two volumes in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, which Kemble used for his 'Codex Diplomaticus' under the designations Reg. A xviii. and Reg. B xviii. (sic), are quite safe. They were produced to me without the slightest delay when I asked for them under those titles on Thursday last. With reference to Mr. Birch's disappointment, I came to the conclusion, from the statements made to me, that he had not asked for these registers by the titles by which they were known to Kemble and every one else who has interested himself in them. In fact, I was assured that Reg. A xviii. was placed in Mr. Birch's hands, and that he threw it down, saying he wanted something else.

Both these so-called registers are collections of more ancient documents made (it is under-

stood) by Bishop William Read or Rede, A.D. 1363-83. Kemble used A rarely—in fact, it seems to have been early divided into two volumes, the second of which is stamped E on the back, beginning about p. 154 (the pagination is in our early Arabic figures), and of the collection in E Kemble does not seem to have been aware. There is another collection in a volume covered with white parchment, designated Y, which also seems not to have been known to him.

C. A. SWAINSON.

DR. M. M. KALISCH.

By the death of Dr. Kalisch, which took place on the 23rd of August, one of the most learned of Jewish scholars has been removed at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven. For nearly twelve years past he has been in indifferent health, and he was thus prevented from fully achieving the aim he had set before him in life—a complete critical edition of the Pentateuch. Coming to England as a young man whose political opinions were displeasing to the Prussian authorities of the time, Dr. Kalisch early attracted the notice of the Rothschilds, in whose family he was adopted as tutor. This position soon placed him in such circumstances that he was enabled to devote himself entirely to the production of a commentary on the Bible, liberal in its critical views, accurate and full in its grammatical and archaeological explanations. The plan which Dr. Kalisch laid down for his work soon made it evident that he could not hope to treat the whole Bible in so thorough a fashion, and his scheme was reduced within more manageable limits—a commentary on the Pentateuch. Of this the 'Exodus' appeared first in 1855, the 'Genesis' in 1858, and the 'Leviticus' in two bulky volumes, in 1867 and 1872 respectively. It may be said of them that in each case they represent the highest water-mark of continental scholarship at the date of issue. Of the 'Leviticus,' indeed, something more than this can be said. Here Dr. Kalisch shows himself a *Wellhausenian* before *Wellhausen*. He regarded *Leviticus* as the last stage in the formation of the Pentateuch, against what was then the current opinion. He based his conclusion on very elaborate examination of the development of institutions, and the bulk of his commentary is taken up with a series of essays which he rightly terms "Treatises," dealing with the successive stages of the laws concerning sacrifices and the priesthood, dietary laws, purification, the Day of Atonement, angelology, and marriage laws. In all these cases he essays to show that the middle books of the Pentateuch contain later developments than either *Exodus* or *Deuteronomy*. In dealing with the subject sociologically instead of from the standpoint of literary criticism he was on the right track, and the school of *Wellhausen* have still much to learn from Dr. Kalisch's painstaking collection of facts. Strangely enough, they entirely neglect him both on the Continent and here. A certain want of form and the haphazard arrangement of his materials may have contributed to this neglect. A reprint of the "Treatises" might even yet be of service in drawing attention to their merits; they are in each case the most full account of Biblical customs in existence. The interval between the 'Genesis' and the 'Leviticus' was occupied with the preparation of a Hebrew grammar in two parts, the second dealing with the more difficult forms and rules. This is by far the most elaborate Hebrew grammar written originally in English, but the separation of the exceptions from the rules has proved to be injudicious. The philology of the book cannot be said to be up to the level of contemporary scholarship, so much progress having been made in comparative Semitic philology these last twenty years. After the production of his 'Leviticus' Dr. Kalisch only produced one work of equal elaboration, his 'Path and Goal,' a

philosophical dialogue developing the positions laid down in his remarks on the theology of the past and future contained in the first volume of the 'Leviticus.' Without much dramatic power an attempt was made to bring together representative utterances from adherents of all the chief religions of the world. As in all Dr. Kalisch's works, extraordinary erudition was displayed without an equal power of using his resources for literary purposes, and the book was thus a comparative failure. Though he did not complete his Pentateuch, he issued two 'Bible Studies,' one on the Balaam episode in the book of Numbers, and the other on the kindred subject of Jonah. These have all the merits of his other works and fewer of their defects. In *magnis voluisse* might be said to have been his literary motto, but one cannot help feeling that his published works scarcely seem a satisfactory outcome for such erudition, industry, critical acumen, and enthusiasm for learning. In some way the vital spark was wanting, and Marcus Kalisch has made less mark, even in his own branch of studies, than many a man with not a tithe of his powers.

JOHN BASKETT, KING'S PRINTER.

15, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.

In looking over a box of deeds in my possession here I have very unexpectedly lighted on an indenture giving some facts and dates relating to John Baskett and his printing operations at Oxford. I am not able to say whether they are already known or not, but as they are not mentioned in the valuable account of him contributed by Mr. Tedder to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' they may perhaps be new.

The deed, which is large and in fine preservation, affords the following evidence. By indenture of January 2nd, 1711/12 (10 Anne), the "Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxon" leased their "privilege and interest of Printing" for twenty-one years from the 25th of March, 1713, to John Williams, John Baskett, and Samuel Ashhurst.

On the 24th of December, 1718, Baskett, who had produced "the Vinegar Bible" at Oxford in 1716 and 1717, gave a bond to James Brooks, citizen and stationer of London, as security for a loan of 4,000l. But this was cancelled, and the loan altered (on the 3rd of February, 1718/9) to 3,000l., of which Baskett was to repay 1,500l. on the 3rd of February, 1719/20, and 1,500l. on the 3rd of February, 1720/1. For payment of these sums he mortgaged his stock and his privilege at Oxford to Brooks.

In my indenture, which is of date 23rd of May, 1720, Brooks acknowledges that he "hath received and sold Books pursuant" to the terms of the mortgage "to the value of one Thousand and five Hundred pounds," and transfers the remaining half of the mortgage to "Henry Latane of London, Merchant."

The schedule appended to this indenture may be deemed of some interest:—

Whereas the within named John Baskett hath appointed Charles Combes of Oxon, Printer, to manage for him the Printing of Books at Oxon aforesaid and all other the premises within assigned or mentioned to be assigned to the within named Henry Latane: And whereas the said Charles Combes is by the said John Baskett put into the actual possession of all the Stock, etc., etc., mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, the said Charles Combes shall send and deliver unto the said Henry Latane all such books as shall be printed, etc., etc.

The Schedule.

An Account of the Letter Presses and other Stock and Implements of and in the printing-house at Oxford belonging to John Baskett, Citizen and Stationer of London. A Large fount of Perle Letter Cast by Mr. Andrews. A Large fount of Nonp' Letter New-Cast by Ditto. Another fount of Nonp' Letter, Old, the whole standing and Sett up in a Com'on prayer in 24" Complement. A Large fount of Min' Letter New-Cast by Mr. Andrews. Another Large fount of Min' Letter New-Cast in Holland. The whole Testament standing in Brev' & Min' Letter, Old. A Large fount of Brev' Letter New-

Cast in Holland, A very Large fount of Lo: Prim'
Letter, New-Cast by Mr. Andrews, A Large fount
of Pica, Letter very good Cast by Ditto, Another
Large fount of Ditto, never used, Cast in Holland,
A Small Quantity of English, New-Cast by Mr.
Andrews, A Small Quantity of Great Prim', New-
Cast by Ditto, A very Large fount of Double Pica,
New, the largest in England, A Quantity of Two
Line English Letters, A Quantity of french Cannon
Two Line Letters of all Sorts & a Sett of Silver
Initial Letters, Cases, Stands, &c. Five Printing
Presses, very good, with their Appurtenances, &c.

Work now going on.

A New Nonp' bible, 12^{mo}. No. 10,000 ; Paper is now making by Mr. Chamberlaine of Wickham. A Min' Bible, 12^{mo}. New Letter. No. 10,000 ; Paper is furnished by Mr. Berkford of Woolvercutt and Mr. Thomas Meale of Ainsham, both near Oxford, who make about one hundred & twenty Reams a Week. A Long Prim' Testament, 8^{vo}. No. 6,000 ; Paper is made by Mr. Rich near Burford. A Brev' Testament, 12^{mo}. Comon Sort, always printing, for which four hundred Reams of paper is now sending down by Mr. Stewart and at other times furnished by Mr. Berkford, Mr. Rich, &c. The furniture of the said house, which is valued at five hundred pounds.

This schedule is signed "Jn^o Baskett," and sealed by him with a coat of arms.

J. H. ROUND,

MR. W. DILKE.

WE have to record the death, in his ninetieth year, of the only and younger brother of Mr. C. W. Dilke the critic, whose death in 1864 this journal had special cause to deplore as that of its former editor and proprietor. Mr. Dilke's father, Charles Wentworth Dilke, was a clerk in the Admiralty, who was detached for duty at Portsmouth during the great war. He afterwards lived at Chichester, where Mr. W. Dilke himself resided for a very great number of years, and where he is to be buried by the side of his father and mother in the cathedral cloisters. Charles Wentworth Dilke (1742-1824) was, like his eldest son, an intimate friend of the poet Keats, and Mr. W. Dilke, who was of the poet's age, lived a good deal with him after the occupation of Paris by the allied armies ceased, and remembered him very well to the last. In the month of July of the present year, when on a visit to his grand-nephew, Sir Charles W. Dilke, he took Mr. S. Colvin, who is preparing an edition of Keats's poems, to see over the house at Wentworth Place, Hampstead, where Keats lived. Mr. Dilke was a commissary in the Peninsula and had the Peninsular medal. He remembered vividly the battles from 1811 to 1814. In 1811, his godfather being chief clerk of the Foreign Office, he was trusted, though only a boy of fifteen, with a "bag" containing a present of diamonds from the Prince Regent to the King of Portugal, and may be confidently stated to have outlived any other King's Foreign Service Messenger of 1811. In 1814, during the advance of the Duke of Wellington into France, he was left in charge of an exposed dépôt of stores on the Garonne, and went through many adventures. After serving in America he returned to England in 1815 in Waterloo week, and was at once ordered to Paris, which he entered before the allied sovereigns after a very dangerous ride, and was employed to make arrangements for the entry. He served in Paris throughout the occupation, and was a deputy assistant commissary general of 1816. His father received Keats and Charles A. Brown at Chichester on their southern tour, and Mr. W. Dilke could remember vividly the poet then as well as in their more frequent intercourse at Hampstead, when Mr. W. Dilke was on visits to his brother. Mr. W. Dilke's only son, Capt. W. Wentworth Grant-Dilke, of the 77th Regiment, died of cholera at the advanced camp of the Light Division during the Crimean war, and his loss was a heavy blow to his father, who was greatly attached to him. Mr. W. Dilke leaves two daughters.

THE FAYOUM PAPYRI IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

Jesus College, Oxford, August, 1885.

In the Bodleian Library at Oxford there are several fragments of papyrus from El Fayoum, mostly written in Greek cursive characters, several in Coptic, some in Arabic, &c. There are a few in Greek uncials, and in view of the recent discoveries among the Fayoum papyri at Vienna it may be of interest to describe some of the more intelligible of these.

The oldest writing, a kind of long sloping uncials, very like the writing of the Papyrus Psalms in the British Museum, is on four fragments, which evidently belonged originally to the same roll. The first of these, measuring 10 in. by 3½ in. (25 cent. by 9 cent.), runs as follows, the doubtful letters being enclosed in brackets:—

1. [ταυτων]
2. [Ρ]ισει[οι] οτι πιπτεν ταυτα σε νεμοιμ[ε] . . . [ς] εμε .
3. [Α]ι[ω] γαρ περ[ι] [ε] μου [ο]τι οι[οι] εωρακωτε σε μενονη
 πιπτε[ν] [ω] .
4. Νεμοικαι . . μ[ε] εθ[ε] εωρακωτε [στοινα των] . .
5. [Ο]υ[ν] οι[οι] και [ζη]ονται παρ[ε]δ[ω] τουτ[ε] ρα φασ

The second is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. (21 cent. by 13 cent.); it seems to be part of the right-hand side of a column :—

1. [σ]α . . .
2. Θαπληρωσα[ι]καιμετατοπληρωσαι
3. Απροστοναποστειλανταμε
4. Να[λ][η]μ[φ] . . . [ου]τινα
5. [μ]αθηται
6. παρασχηται
7. ων . . .

The third fragment (apparently from the left-hand side of a column) is 4 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (10·5 cent. by 11 cent.):—

1. Σταληνεν[τοσ] . .
2. [Αν]αλημ[φ]θη . .
3. . . δ . να . .
4. Τωνμαθητων . .
5. Καιζωνκ . .
6. . . ολ[ε]

The fourth fragment seems to be, like the second, from the right-hand side of a column. It measures 4 in. by 3 in. (10 cent. by 8 cent.), and runs as follows:—

1. . . . ν
2. . . . με
3. Κουσταίμοισι
4. Διωκουσινσε
5. . . . τινσμικροτατη.

Three fragments in a later style of uncial, and forming together a strip of a column 12 in. broad (31 cent.), contain a passage from the book of Daniel (vi. 20):—

1. Χωρ
2. Μεγαλ[η]φω[η]χρησταιμενο[ς]ν[ε]βοησεΔα-
νιλωδουλετονοϋτου
3. .[ω]νι.[ο]σ[ο]θωλατρειεινεδλεχωσειπεδυνη-
θησελεγωνεξελεσθαι
4. [αςας]ερρηξε
5. του[σ]α[ι]ωνας
6.

Another set of three, in writing of about the same time, show the following letters. Perhaps some reader of the *Athenaeum* will be able to identify the passages. The fragments are opisthograph :—

1. . . . αποδυναμῇται . . .
 2. . . . ενυρσκειουθενδια
 3. [Αν]τουελαλησενμη[με]μ . . .
 4. Κακοιςμητουςθλιψα . . .
 5. Τουςπραταςαιταμηνή[σ] . . .
 6. . . . ωθειετοιςαποδυνασαι . . .
 7. . . . νκαιτοσετοιη . . .

- i. v. 1. κελε . .
2. Ετωπρινυνδκαι . .
3. Νπαρεμοιαπομειναιτε . .
4. λιςαντεςδευ . .
5. [Ο]εκαστοικοπτονσινμου . .
6. Κ[ωβ]ιδεινωσελαφοσεπ[ι] . .
7. Τουνδατοςλαβ . .

ii. r. (beginning of section. The fragment is from the left-hand side of a column).

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Ααλη . . . | ii. v. 1. . . | τω[^{θω}] | . . . |
| 2. Σ[οι] . . . | 2. . . | [σ ^{χαι}] | . . . |
| 3. Εν . . . | 3. . . | οναυχ | . . . |
| 4. Αακκ . . . | 4. [Α]ντοικα[ι] | | . . . |
| 5. Μεν . . . | 5. Σινωσπερεν | | . . . |
| 6. Κατα . . . | 6. Ακουσαστεινοι | | . . . |
| | 7. [Η]σενμκα | | . . . |
| | 8. ΘειστουΙακωβ | | . . . |

iii. r. (from left-hand side of column).

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. [Ε]πι | in, v. 1: Τωειμ |
| 2. Ηνο | 2. [Με]νους |
| 3. Μοικ | 3. [Π]αντον[τ] |
| 4. Τετω | 4. Υλακηνε |
| 5. Ιμια | 5. Συ[ι]κρι[οι] |
| 6. Θειωτ | 6. Θηως[η] |
| 7. Τουτ | 7. Γαρηνα |
| 8. Θον | 8. Στινευ |
| 9. Φο | 9. [Σ]ωτο |

Another set of fragments which might be identified shows the following letters :—

- | 1. | 2. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Σοφειαντον . . . | 1. Εκεισ . . . |
| 2. [Ο]ισκαοισμε . . . | 2. Εμμημονατατησακο . . . |
| 3. . . θ . . . [αφ] . . . | 3. Ησχωρασεκενησπολ . . . |
| 4. Αττογαρτο . . . | 4. . . μφνεαντον . . . |
| 5. Ντοσιδιδε[σ] . . . | 5. . . [οιας]μωινεστον . . . |
| 6. Οστονπρε . . . | |
| 7. Υεπωτρε[φ] . . . | |

- | 3. | 4. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Νουκαν . . . | 1. . . γοραζωνκαι[π' |
| 2. Δισχυνο . . . | 2. . . ελαβεν |
| 3. Αχληλον . . . | 3. . . [ραμ]ερειντω |
| 4. Κραντονα . . . | 4. . . νχωφρακεει |
| 5. ΤοταΛαιπ . . . | 5. . . οπουτησταρθεν |
| 6. [Ο]αμαρτωλο . . . | 6. . . ουληνοβατει |
| 7. Αντιπροστ . . . | 7. Εκειλμοσιαν . . . |
| 8. . . ιτονκατα . . . | 8. Οτρο[ν] . . . |

WALLACE M. LINDSAY.

THE LATE MR. THOMS.

Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.

I HAVE many letters and reminiscences of the late Mr. Thoms—one of the warmest-hearted men I ever knew. During the gossip I used to have with him in the room where he lived of late, all surrounded by his books and papers, I related to me many an anecdote, and showed me many papers, which I always urged him to have printed as autobiographical essays. These I hope will yet see the light. A portion of them were printed in 1881 in the *Nineteenth Century*, and the last time I saw Mr. Thoms *out of doors* was once when he called upon me in a great state of mind, arising from the following circumstance. Mr. Knowles had expressed his willingness to publish a second series of ‘Gossip of an Old Bookworm,’ and Mr. Thoms accordingly had sent him another paper; but it was discovered that almost all the stories told in the first paper had been again told, so treacherous had been his memory. I well remember the concern of the good old fellow as to what “Knowles would think of him after that”; and when I suggested that he would think exactly as the case was, Mr. Thoms went home quite contented. I do not think in telling this that I am revealing any editorial secret.

In the early days of the Folk-lore Society Mr. Thoms, together with Mr. Ralston, Mr.

Solly, and Mr. Coote, was the pioneer; and some of our first meetings, with Lord Verulam as chairman, did not take us much beyond the literary side of folk-lore. It was a sorrow to Mr. Thoms to feel the subject slipping from his grasp, though he always rallied at the thought that he had coined the word, a fact which he put into the following doggerel at the back of a portrait of himself which he gave me:—

If you would fain know more
Of him whose photo here is,
He coined the word *Folk-lore*
And started *Notes and Queries*.

Probably one of the best things Mr. Thoms ever said was when, soon after the establishment of *Notes and Queries*, a noble lord, delighted with the little journal, came to him, and, after congratulating him upon his success, said, "But, Mr. Thoms, who is Capt. Cuttle?" "A relation of Charles Dickens," was the quick reply. Probably this has appeared in print; if not, it is worth preserving.

Among the archives in St. George's Square there must be many papers worth printing, and I should like to urge this being done as reminiscences of a school of book-men now almost extinct. Mr. Thoms once gave me a little collection of titles of books relating to "iads," the "Rolliad," "Rosciad," &c., and these I have now. Many such bibliographical morsels must be left, besides letters and notes of contemporary men such as Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Dilke, John Bruce, Nichols, "dear old Amyot," and a host of others.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

THE NEW PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co.'s list of new and forthcoming works for 1885-6 includes 'The Royal River: the Thames, from Source to Sea,' a quarto volume, with descriptive text by Prof. Bonney, Mr. E. Ollier, Mr. D. Maccoll, Mr. W. Senior, Mr. R. Jefferies, and illustrated by a series of engravings from original designs by various artists,—"The Story of the Heavens," by Prof. R. S. Ball, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, one of the features of which is the attempt to explain in general language, and without any mathematics, some of the more abstruse, but profoundly interesting astronomical phenomena,—"Prince Bismarck: an Historical Biography," by Mr. C. Lowe,—"Short Studies from Nature," a series of familiar papers on natural phenomena, by Dr. Robert Brown, Mr. G. G. Chisholm, Mr. W. S. Dallas, Dr. F. Buchanan White, &c.,—"The Encyclopedic Dictionary," Vol. VIII. (Inter-Mel),—the following new volumes of the "Fine-Art Library," edited by Mr. Sparkes: 'Tapestry,' by Eugène Müntz, translated by Miss L. J. Davis; 'Engraving,' by Le Vicomte Henri Delaborde, translated by R. A. M. Stevenson; 'A Manual of Greek Archaeology,' by Maxime Collignon, translated by Dr. J. H. Wright,—"Picturesque Canada," a delineation by pen and pencil of the Dominion of Canada, complete in 2 vols.,—an *édition de luxe* of 'The Cathedral Churches of England and Wales,'—"The Deserted Village Series," consisting of *éditions de luxe* of favourite poems: Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village'; Milton's 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso'; Wordsworth's 'Ode on Immortality' and 'Lines on Tintern Abbey,'—third series of 'Character Sketches from Dickens,' containing six new and original drawings (Mr. Micawber, Betsy Trotwood, Captain Cuttle, Uriah Heep, Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim) by Mr. Frederick Barnard, reproduced in photogravure,—"Cassell's Shilling Novels," consisting of new and original works of romance and adventure: 'As It was Written,' by S. Luska; 'The Crimson Stain,' by A. Bradshaw; and a new story by Mr. Manville Fenn,—"the following Christmas books: 'Follow my Leader; or, the Boys of Templeton,' by Mr. T. B. Reed, author of 'The Fifth Form of St. Dominic's'; 'For Fortune and Glory: a Story of the Soudan War,' by Mr.

Lewis Hough; 'The Champion of Odin; or, Viking Life in the Days of Old,' by Mr. J. Frederick Hodgetts; 'Bound by a Spell; or, the Hunted Witch of the Forest,' by the Hon. Mrs. Greene, author of 'On Angel's Wings,' &c.; 'King Solomon's Mines,' by H. Rider Haggard; 'On Board the Esmeralda; or, Martin Leigh's Log,' by Mr. J. C. Hutcheson, author of 'The Wreck of the Nancy Bell'; 'For Queen and King; or, the Loyal Prentice,' by Mr. Henry Frith, author of 'Through Flood, through Fire,' &c.; 'In Quest of Gold; or, Under the Whanga Falls,' by Mr. Alfred St. Johnston, author of 'Camping amongst Cannibals,'—an illustrated edition of 'Treasure Island,' by Robert Louis Stevenson,—"The World's Lumber Room: a Gossip about some of its Contents," by Selina Gaye,—"The World's Workers," a series of new volumes: 'Charles Dickens,' by his eldest daughter; 'Sir Titus Salt and George Moore,' by J. Burnley; 'Florence Nightingale, Catherine Marsh, Frances Ridley Havergal, Mrs. Ranyard ("L. N. R."), by Lizzie Aldridge; 'Dr. Guthrie, Father Mathew, Elihu Burritt, George Livesey,' by the Rev. J. W. Kirtton; 'Abraham Lincoln,' by Ernest Foster; 'Sir Henry Havelock, and Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde,' by E. C. Phillips; 'David Livingstone,' by Robert Smiles; 'George Müller and Andrew Reed,' by E. R. Pitman; 'Richard Cobden,' by R. Gowing; 'Benjamin Franklin,' by E. M. Tomkinson; 'Handel,' by Eliza Clarke; 'Turner the Artist,' by the Rev. S. A. Swaine; 'George and Robert Stephenson,' by C. L. Matéaux,—"The Cross and Crown Series," consisting of stories founded on incidents which occurred during religious persecutions in past days: 'By Fire and Sword: a Story of the Huguenots,' by Thomas Archer; 'Adam Hepburn's Vow: a Tale of Kirk and Covenant,' by Annie S. Swan, author of 'Aldersyde'; and 'No. XIII. or, the Story of the Lost Vestal,' a tale of early Christian days, by Emma Marshall,—"A Ramble round France,' by J. Chesney, author of 'The Land of the Pyramids,'—"The Chimes Series," a series of miniature volumes: 'Bible Chimes,' 'Daily Chimes,' 'Holy Chimes,' 'Old World Chimes,'—"The Proverbs Series," a new and original series of stories, founded on and illustrating well-known proverbs,—"Boy Pioneer Series," by Edward S. Ellis: 'Ned in the Woods,' 'Ned on the River,' and 'Ned in the Block House,'—"The Log Cabin Series," by Edward S. Ellis: 'The Lost Trail' and 'Camp-Fire and Wigwags,' adventures amongst Indian tribes,—"A Book of Fruits and Blossoms for 'Little Folks' to Paint,' from designs by Albert Warren,—"American National Academy Notes, 1885,"—the following new volumes of "Cassell's Red Library": 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' 'Rienzi,' 'The Talisman,' 'The Sketch-book,' 'Tales of the Borders,' 'Pride and Prejudice,' and 'The Last of the Mohicans,'—popular editions of 'The Great Painters of Christendom, from Cimabue to Wilkie,' by John Forbes-Robertson; 'Picturesque Europe, Vol. IV.; 'The Doré Gallery'; and 'Dante's Inferno,' by Gustave Doré,—the fourth series of 'Familiar Garden Flowers,' with descriptive text by Shirley Hibberd, and plates by F. E. Hulme,—the second series of 'Familiar Wild Birds,' by W. Swayland,—new and revised edition of 'Old and New London,' by Walter Thornbury and Edward Walford, in 6 vols.,—"Cassell's Illustrated Universal History," complete in 4 vols.,—"History of England during the Past Twelve Years," being Vol. X. of "Cassell's Illustrated History of England,"—"The Peoples of the World,' Vol. V., by Dr. Robert Brown,—"Library of English Literature," by Prof. Henry Morley: Vol. III., 'English Plays,' with numerous illustrations from authentic sources,—"Cassell's Popular Gardening,' Vol. III.,—a handy-volume edition of "Bishop Ellicott's Old Testament Commentary," in volumes suitable for school and general use,—"Shakspeare's Plays for School Use": 'Richard III., 'Henry V., 'Hamlet,' 'Julius

Cesar,' and 'Coriolanus,'—"Cassell's Poetry Books for School Use,"—"Cassell's Natural History Wall Sheets,"—the following new "Manual of Technology," 'The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics,' by Prof. Hummel, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds,—the following "Clinical Manuals for Practitioners and Students of Medicine": 'Diseases of the Tongue,' by H. T. Butlin; 'Surgical Diseases of Children,' by Edmund Owen; 'Surgical Diseases of the Kidney,' by Henry Morris; 'Fractures and Dislocations,' by T. Pickering Pick,—"Manuals for Students of Medicine": 'Forensic Medicine,' by A. J. Pepper; 'General Pathology in relation to Practical Medicine,' by J. F. Payne,—and 'The Stock Exchange Year-Book, 1886,' by Thomas Skinner, twelfth year of issue.

Literary Gossip.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON's new collection of poems, 'At the Sign of the Lyre,' will be published at the beginning of October. It was at first intended to confine it to unreprinted pieces, but several omissions from 'Old-World Idylls' having been regretted, opportunity has been taken to expand the new volume by levies upon earlier collections, now no longer obtainable, so as to make it the exact companion in size and appearance of its latest predecessor. 'Old-World Idylls' and 'At the Sign of the Lyre' consequently include all those pieces which the author desires at present to preserve. The new volume will have a frontispiece by Mr. E. A. Abbey, and a tailpiece by Mr. A. Parsons. The usual number of large-paper copies will be issued. Mr. Dobson's 'Selections from Steele,' for the Clarendon Press, are also announced as to appear immediately.

THE 'Lives of Robert and Mary Moffat' will be published on October 1st. The labours of their son—who is the biographer—have been greatly facilitated by the voluminous and interesting correspondence in which Dr. Moffat and his wife recorded their South African experiences, and especially the stirring events connected with the establishment and history of the Bechuana mission. The work will contain several portraits, including two drawn by Mr. Rudolph Blind, and reproduced in lithography from miniatures of both Dr. and Mrs. Moffat taken in early life, before they left England. There will be illustrations of Ormiston, the birthplace of the venerable missionary, and of Kuruman, the well-known mission station. A map showing Dr. Moffat's route in 1820 and another of the same country in 1884 will enable the reader to compare the past with the present aspect of South Africa.

PROF. SEELEY's new work, 'A Short History of Napoleon I.,' will be published this month.

A PAPER read by Mr. Sims, of the British Museum, at the recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Brighton, on the cartularies of Sussex, was one of considerable interest for the record student. Incidentally attention was directed to a supposed cartulary of Lewes Priory, which, according to Dugdale, was preserved among the ancient monuments of the Chapter House at Westminster. No such cartulary is at present known. There can, however, be little doubt that what Dugdale referred to was a collection of documents of far greater

importance than a cartulary—in fact, the originals from which such registers were compiled. These original charters of Lewes Priory were, many years ago, mounted on parchment and bound up in one large folio, with the lettering, "Carte Antiq. Priorat. de Lewes Com. Sussex. Dom. Cap. Westmon." (now Chapter House, Misc. Books, B. 5, 5), and form a most remarkable series. The volume contains at fol. 41 a fine specimen, though somewhat mutilated, of a charter of Henry I., and among the other contents are at least six charters of King Stephen; several of Henry II.'s reign; a long writing of Radulfus (de Turbine), Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 1121; a chirograph of Hilary, Bishop of Chichester; many deeds of the Warrennes, earls of Surrey; and others executed by King Stephen's son Eustace, by Reginald de Garenne, Richerius de Aquila, William de Braose, Robert, Earl of Leicester, Radulfus "sine averio," and other early notabilities. With a view to ascertain whether these originals throw any new light on the Gundreda controversy, Sir George Duckett purposes to have the entire collection carefully examined. The documents prior to A.D. 1200 in this single group of manuscripts should provide almost sufficient material for one of the future volumes of "Charters and Deeds" to be issued by the Pipe Roll Society.

SIR ROGER LETHBRIDGE, who recently received the honour of knighthood for distinguished services in India, entered upon his official career at the Public Record Office, in which department he held an appointment from 1863 to 1868.

PROF. CHURCH has selected the period of the Great Rebellion for his new historical tale; it will be entitled 'With the King at Oxford.' It will be illustrated in a similar style to 'The Chantry Priest of Barnet,' and will probably appear early in October.

ON Monday week a novelty will be published in connexion with the old-established magazine *All the Year Round*. It is Mr. Dickens's intention to issue an almanac of an interesting character in keeping with the literary tone of the journal. It will be called 'All the Year Round: an Unconventional Almanac.'

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS has been staying for some time at Dresden, but is now on his way back to Oxford. The printing of the second edition of his Sanskrit-English Dictionary has been delayed by the illness and retirement of his late assistant, Dr. Schönberg. Only 250 pages out of about 1,400 have been printed off. The Professor is also engaged on the second part of 'Religious Thought and Life in India,' which will contain an account of Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, and Indian Mohammedanism.

MR. ROBERT MICHELL, who was one of the first English travellers in Turkistan after the Russian advance up the Jaxartes in 1864, and who has been Russian translator at the India Office for some years, is to be placed forthwith on the retired list. It is proposed to abolish the post of Russian translator at the India Office.

WE regret to hear that *Aunt Judy's Magazine* is to be discontinued at Christmas. The 600l. required to complete the endowment of a cot, to the joint memories of Mrs.

Ewing and her mother, Mrs. Alfred Gatty, has been raised, and there is a surplus, which will be devoted, as a special memorial of Mrs. Ewing, to some charity for soldiers.

ONE or two copies of the *Madagascar Times* of so recent a date as June last have found their way to England. One of them announces that the Rev. J. Richardson's new 'Malagasy-English Dictionary,' to which we referred some time ago, is now complete, and that, as issued from the Malagasy press, "it forms by far the most handsome and elegant volume which has hitherto been produced in the island of Madagascar." The 'Antananarivo Annual' is published as usual; and the Rev. J. Sibree, the author of a well-known work on Madagascar, is about to issue a complete catalogue of all books, pamphlets, and reviews on subjects relating to the island, whether printed in the English, French, German, or other European languages. Mr. Sibree estimates that the number of such publications amounts to between 700 and 800.

PROF. N. HEINEMANN has finished a small volume of collections of extracts "from modern German works" for translation at sight. The book is meant for advanced students and candidates studying for examinations. Its characteristic features are that the passages are taken only from works published since 1870, in order to acquaint the student with the language of the Germany of to-day, and that the selections are drawn from books belonging to various branches of science, literature, and history, so as to enable the reader to become familiar with words and expressions of practical utility.

HAVING completed and published in 1882 a 'Pocket English-Persian Dictionary,' Mr. A. N. Wollaston has been at work on a larger volume. The Secretary of State for India has granted a subsidy towards the cost of the dictionary, the materials for which are approaching completion; but Messrs. Allen, the publishers, appeal to Oriental societies and patrons of learning to lend their assistance in meeting the cost of a volume which, it is hoped, will be so elaborate in all its details as to remain a standard work of reference for future years.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Norway of the death of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and the author of 'The Oxonian in Norway,' 'The Oxonian in Thelemarken,' and 'The Oxonian in Iceland.' He was also the translator of Becker's 'Charicles' and 'Gallus.'

M. EGGER, the well-known Hellenist and the author of 'L'Hellénisme en France,' has died at Royat. He had held the Greek Chair in the Faculté des Lettres at Paris since 1855.

THE various religious communities in the Smyrna region are vying with each other in promoting education. The Greek community maintain the lead they have long held. The Armenian community have appointed an honorary inspector, Mr. Papasian, to visit their schools in the viceroyalty of Aidin, at Smyrna, Aidin, Nazlu, Manisa (Magnesia ad Mæandrum), Cassaba, Keurk Aghaj, Bergamo (Pergamus), &c. The Jews, under the influence of the association in London, have given new

life to their people by the introduction of Western studies. The Turks are setting up middle schools.

WE are glad to observe that the Portuguese authorities in Goa have been following the example set by their neighbours in British India in aiding female education. A college for females is about to be established at Goa, and the archbishop has interested himself in the project. The college will be under the management of two trained teachers to be imported from Europe.

THE Government of India have recently communicated to the various newspapers in India the text of a copyright Bill which they intend to introduce into the Legislative Council. Since so far back as 1864 the Government have been urged to take some steps towards amending the existing law, which was enacted in 1847. The new Bill is based mainly on the provisions of the English Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Manners in 1879, and which was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Copyright Commission of 1878. An important section of the Indian Bill is that which declares translation of a book an infringement of copyright, with a proviso barring the operation of the section if the author has not published a translation within three years from the publication of the original. Another important innovation is the proposal to give, with certain limitations, copyright in lectures. But the most novel provision of the Bill is that which proposes to confer on newspaper proprietors copyright for twenty-four hours in telegrams provided at their own cost. Many of the newspapers naturally complain of this restriction, while the more important object that the duration of the copyright to be granted is too short to be of any practical use.

SCIENCE

A History of British Birds. By the late William Yarrell, F.Z.S. Fourth Edition. Revised to the end of the Second Volume by Alfred Newton, F.R.S. Continued by Howard Saunders, F.Z.S. 4 vols. (Van Voorst.)

IT is now more than forty years since the first edition of Yarrell's history appeared; it is nearly thirty since the third edition was issued by its author. There is no need to remark that a work on any branch of zoological science which could pass through three editions in less than fifteen years must have had much to recommend it. Yet more remains to be said. Notwithstanding the advance of knowledge, and notwithstanding the numerous works on ornithology which were subsequently produced, it was felt that a new edition of 'Yarrell's Birds' was urgently needed. No less was it felt that the proper person to undertake a new edition was the accomplished ornithologist who commenced the work of revision. For more than ten years Prof. Newton was engaged in the laborious task which he had undertaken, but the pressure of the manifold duties which fall on one who is the guide and friend of all members of that remarkable school of biology which in later years

has grown up within the University of Cambridge, united with the requirements of the law of copyright, caused the two volumes which remained unrevised to pass into the hands of one less extensively engaged.

Some three years ago, therefore, Mr. Howard Saunders, *omnium consensus*, undertook to complete within the required period the work on which his predecessors had lavished so much care; the time and trouble which Mr. Saunders has devoted to his work will be fully acknowledged to have been well spent. It is hardly necessary to congratulate Mr. Van Voorst on the wisdom of his selections, but we must express to that veteran friend of British zoologists our sincerest gratitude for the manner in which he has brought to fulfilment so esteemed a hand-book.

No branch of zoology has fascinated so many workers as the study of birds, and especially the study of birds as presented by Mr. Yarrell; of such we may say without offence that they are collectors of specimens and observers of facts rather than morphologists or students of science. These two statements give at once a point to the difficulties which lay in the way of Yarrell's more modern editors. The audience addressed was one to whom anatomical details would have been wearisome, uninteresting, and unintelligible; as Prof. Newton has himself lately remarked (in his article "Ornithology" in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica') :—

"In practical acquaintance with the internal structure of birds, and in the perception of its importance in classification, he was certainly not behind his rival [Macgillivray, whose 'History of British Birds' was begun in the same year as that of Yarrell]; but he well knew that the British public did not want a series of anatomical treatises, but would even resent their introduction. He had the art to conceal his art, and his work was therefore a success, while the other was unhappily a failure."

This is both admirably and truly said, and puts as concisely as may be the cause of that neglect of the anatomy of birds which is so unhappily a leading characteristic of many British ornithologists. Of course we are not for a moment blaming the editors for not adding something to a work which is complete in itself, but we must say that the American naturalist who has Dr. E. Coues's book on American birds is infinitely better equipped in commencing his ornithological studies. There is one point, indeed, to which we must direct attention: Yarrell, writing before the difference between homology and analogy had been explained by Prof. Owen, spoke of having compared the sternum and trachea of Bewick's swan with "analogous parts of the hoopoe"; the editor has failed to correct the epithet to *homologous*. This is an important and not merely a verbal difference.

The other difficulty met with by the editors has been this: a line of study essentially unscientific in its beginnings has led to the production of a vast number of scattered and uncritical notices of birds, with which it must have been a very difficult and tiresome task to deal. As a large number of the added localities for birds are quoted from the *Zoologist*, we may enforce what we have just said by a quotation from the preface to the last volume of that peri-

dical. Its editor, Mr. Harting, says very forcibly: "If the editor could persuade some of his younger contributors to read more of the literature of the subjects on which they write, and extend their observations some way beyond the mere identification of a species, he is satisfied that their communications to this journal would not only bring infinitely more credit on themselves, but would be of greater utility to others." With the judgment of this Daniel we may be content to leave this aspect of the subject.

We cannot pass from the matter altogether without referring to the heated discussions which have taken place during the publication of the work, and which have had for their object the technical names which Prof. Newton had applied to some species; but we only refer to them to say that, whether or no we agree in Prof. Newton's judgments, we do most heartily endorse the appellation of "futile questions" which he has given to discussions of this kind, and that we are glad to find all synonymical lists omitted from the new edition.

Though we have spoken throughout of Yarrell's book, it must not be thought that the work as it now stands is not one for which the editors are in every sense responsible; we find everywhere evidence of passages rewritten or remodelled, facts brought up to date, arrangements altered where rendered imperative by the advance of science, while the more recent terminology and aspect of the science are completely accepted. This is well seen in the account of the great auk, which, rare when the first edition was published, has since become quite extinct; or in the articles on birds, such as the flamingo, which have only recently been shown to come into the category of British birds.

As we close the volumes before us we find ourselves brought back again to a reflection that has before found expression in this journal. Yarrell wrote in a time which, when compared with ours, was leisurely and unoccupied; there are now many naturalists who would like to improve their knowledge of British birds, but for whom these volumes are too lengthy; on the other hand, no one can go to the British Museum of Natural History or mix in some sections of society without getting ample proof that the mode of exhibition of British birds lately introduced in that institution is exciting a remarkable interest in bird life among all classes. Can we not have a condensed Yarrell?

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

SIGNOR M. BUONFANTI, in a letter addressed to the secretary of the Italian Geographical Society, defends himself against Herr Krause, who had accused him in the *Mittheilungen* of never having performed the remarkable journey across Africa of which he rendered an account to the Brussels Geographical Society. He states that his instructions (he travelled for the *New York Sun*) no less than prudential reasons bound him to depart from Tripoli in secrecy, and that he reached the coast at Porto Novo, and not at Lagos, as supposed by Herr Krause. From Porto Novo he set sail for the United States. The documents in support of his veracity are now at Brussels, in the charge of Prof. Du Fief, and they include letters from the captains of the ships in which he sailed, and from other

persons capable of authenticating his movements. We are glad to hear this, but regret to be compelled to announce at the same time that Signor Buonfanti has died since on the Upper Congo, whither he had gone in the service of the King of the Belgians. *L'Esploratore* of Milan publishes an account of his recent travels.

At Lokoja it was rumoured about the middle of June that Mr. Thomson's expedition had met with a hostile reception in Adamawa, and had been compelled to show fight. Herr Flegel reached Lokoja in the beginning of July, but, finding the Binue not yet practicable, returned to Akassa for a fresh supply of stores. This return to the coast appears to have given rise to the report of a disastrous ending of his expedition.

Dr. Schweinfurth has received news from Zanzibar, according to which Dr. Emin Bey and another European have left Lado for Uganda, but had not yet been able to force their way through Unyoro.

The *Journal* of the Manchester Geographical Society publishes, in addition to literary reviews and miscellaneous articles, three papers read at its meetings by the Rev. Chauncy Maples, 'On Eastern Africa'; by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, 'On Canada and the Great North-West'; and by General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, 'On Northern India and Afghanistan.'

Mr. S. R. van Campen is engaged in revising and enlarging his volume on 'The Dutch in the Arctic Seas,' and wishes to give a general survey of the North Polar question. It will appear next year, together with the long-delayed second and more strictly historical volume, recounting the story of the early Dutch Northern voyages, and giving a history of Holland's recent essays in the field of Arctic research.

A new edition of Thornton's 'Gazetteer of India' is to be issued by Messrs. Allen & Co., edited by Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. Arthur N. Wollaston. The areas and populations have been revised by the data given in the Census Report of 1881.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun will take place on the 8th inst., but the central line only crosses land in the part of New Zealand which lies near Cook Strait, passing near Cape Farewell, the northernmost point of the Middle Island, and traversing the southern portion of the province of Wellington in the North Island, which it leaves at a spot a little to the north of Castle Point, the most favourable position for its observation. The duration of totality there (as calculated by Dr. Hind) will amount to very nearly two minutes, commencing at 7^h 50^m in the morning, when the sun's altitude will be about 18°.

Another new planet was discovered on the 16th of August by Prof. C. H. F. Peters at the Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. This is the forty-third small planet discovered by that astronomer, and raises the total number now known to 249, five of which have been found during the present year. The recent discovery was duly announced by telegram, and the planet was observed by M. Bigourdan at Paris on the 18th of August, two days after it was first seen at Clinton.

So far as intelligence has reached us, Tuttle's periodical comet has not been observed at the present appearance anywhere but at Nice, as mentioned in our "Notes" for the 15th and 29th of last month. The perihelion passage will take place on the 11th inst., so that the comet will probably reckon on this return as Comet III. 1885, the two preceding being Encke's periodical comet and the new one which was discovered by Mr. Barnard on the 7th of July.

'EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES.'

Sloperton Lodge, Kingstown, Aug. 31, 1885.

IN your issue of the 29th Messrs. Cassell complain that the title of my 'Handbook of European Butterflies' (Macmillan & Co.) is a plagiarism on that of Kirby's 'European Butterflies and Moths,' demy quarto, published by their firm. The publishers of Dr. Lang's beautifully illustrated work 'European Butterflies' would have a better ground of complaint, but that no one would describe it either as a "Manual" or "Handbook."

The opening words of my introduction are further excepted to, in which I state that "Kirby's Manual" (the italics are left out in Messrs. Cassell's quotation) "is the only English handbook of the kind." These words, if I remember rightly, are a direct quotation from a recent advertisement issued by the publishers of that work, to whom I refer Messrs. Cassell for explanation. Messrs. Cassell's publications are well advertised, and my friend Mr. Kirby's name carries no little weight, and the size and scope of Berge's work, of which Kirby's 'European Butterflies and Moths' is a reproduction and enlargement, are well known to entomological students; so that the public may be safely allowed to judge of the utility or otherwise of an unpretentious handbook on a part of the same subject by a less well-known author.

The remarks complained of are as follows, and when quoted in full are sufficiently explicit to leave small ground for Messrs. Cassell's strictures:—

"The object of this manual is twofold, in the first place to supply a want that has long been felt by all who have collected butterflies on the Continent; for although there are some valuable works on the subject in various languages, yet these either comprise merely the Lepidoptera belonging to a single country or restricted area, or else are costly, and only suited for the library as books of reference. Kirby's Manual is the only English handbook of the kind; but it is very incomplete, almost devoid of illustrations, and in many ways falls short of the requirements of entomologists at the present date. It is therefore thought that a comparatively inexpensive book, which can be carried in a knapsack," &c.

W. FRAS. DE V. KANE.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tues. Horticultural: Fruit and Floral Committees, 11; Ordinary Meeting, 3.

Science Gossip.

MR. S. J. HICKSON, D.Sc., late assistant in the anatomical laboratory at Oxford, when last heard of was on his way to Menado, in the north of Celebes, where he expected to arrive at the beginning of August. He intends staying at Menado at least a year to work at the embryology of marine animals.

MR. G. C. BOURNE, B.A., of New College, Oxford, for several years captain of the University Boat Club, who has just taken a first class in animal morphology, has taken a passage to the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean by one of the Australian mail steamers which call there for coal. The island, one of the Chagos Archipelago, has hitherto not been explored at all scientifically. Mr. Bourne intends to stay there some months, and make all the collections and investigations he can. A grant of 100*l.* towards his expenses has been made from the Government fund at the disposal of the Royal Society.

MR. J. A. KENDALL, of Middlesborough, shows at the Inventions Exhibition an electrical generator which, by its ingenuity and novelty, is so far removed from analogous machines as to require especial notice. Mr. Kendall uses two platinum plates or tubes as poles, one being exposed to hydrogen and the other to oxygen. Hydrogen gas is supplied to the inner platinum tube, the entire apparatus being maintained at a high temperature by Fletcher's gas blowpipe. The hydrogen is absorbed by the heated plati-

num, and this is accompanied by electric generation, the current being carried off by wires connected with the tubes. The above will convey a sufficient idea of the principles involved; the details of the apparatus demand careful study, and the arrangements are especially deserving of close inspection, as they appear to indicate a new method by which electricity may be generated, and promise a wide field of usefulness.

THE treasurer of the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, at the fourteenth meeting of the Association, held in Grenoble, announced that the Association now possessed 20,000*l.* invested in public funds, and that its annual subscription amounted to 2,250*l.* This society is to be amalgamated with the Association Scientifique, which was created by Leverrier; M. Verneuil, the president of the recent meeting, being president of the amalgamated societies. The next meeting will be held at Nancy, and that of 1887 at Toulouse.

M. F. ANGLA presented to the Académie des Sciences on August 10th a certificate from Dr. Ferran, signed by several physicians, respecting the results of anti-choleraic inoculations at Benifayo. This was accompanied by a diagram showing the progress of the epidemic before and after these inoculations.

MM. PAUL GIBIER and VAN ERMENGEN communicated to the Académie des Sciences on August 17th the results of their experiments on Dr. Ferran's method of vaccination. These biologists were appointed by their respective governments and they have independently arrived at the same conclusion,—that the subcutaneous injection of the cultivated virus (*Comma bacillus*) does not preserve the animals on which their experiments have been made from the attacks of cholera.

MM. VICTOR DESPRET and C. DE BURLET have been elected as vice-presidents of a recently organized association in connexion with the Bourse des Métaux, Brussels, which has the title of Société Belge des Ingénieurs et des Industriels. It is expected that the office of president will be accepted by M. Montefiore-Levi.

THE report for 1883-4 of the progress of the Government chinchona plantations in Bengal is highly satisfactory. During the year no fewer than 174,000 of the chinchonas known as *Calisaya verde* and *Calisaya morada* were added to the plantations. These are the best varieties yet discovered suitable to the climate of Sikkim. About forty seedlings of a hitherto untried variety, known as *Cuprea*, produced from a kind of *Bemija*, have also, after much trouble in procuring the seed from South Africa, *via* the Kew Gardens, been added to the plantation.

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1*s.*

Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.—Tome III. Phénicie-Chypre. Par G. Perrot et C. Chipiez. Illustré. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

History of Art in Phœnicia and its Dependencies. By G. Perrot and C. Chipiez. Translated by W. Armstrong. 2 vols. Illustrated. (Chapman & Hall.)

IT seems but the other day since we gave an account of the labours of MM. Perrot and Chipiez in condensing and arranging all the important discoveries and theories of the learned concerning Chaldea and Assyria, and already the third instalment of a valuable series of books, embracing a later "deep discovery of the subterranean world," lies on our table in two forms, each with the same illustrations, 654 in number.

Judea, which in art lay between Phœnicia, Assyria, and later Egypt, and had little design of her own, will be dealt with next, and similar digests of all that is known of art in Asia Minor, Persia, Greece, Etruria, and Rome will follow. With such speed is research advancing that even since the scheme of this encyclopædia was planned some ten years ago new provinces of antiquity have been exhumed. But a few years have gone by since we noticed the discoveries of General di Cesnola in Cyprus, and for the first time made known to the English public the general bearings of the vast record of art lying in that island, where strata of design, as completely distinct as if they came of different planets, lie one above the other, beginning with a nondescript antiquity, which, because of its rudeness, we are fain to call aboriginal. From it we pass to a period Dr. Schliemann has made familiar, and thence we traverse phases of design due to Egypt, Phœnicia, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Byzantium, the Crusaders, Venice, and the Turks, nearly all of which are, so to say, curiously more or less incrustated on the native material and methods, while, strangest of all, these peculiarly Cypriote methods never had a separate existence worth speaking of, although they were never quite absent. Most of all is the Phœnician mint mark stamped on Cyprus. More than any other means we have employed Cypriote keys to open Sidonian and Tyrian locks, and not Malta herself, a treasure island of Phœnician remains, can be compared with the Isle of Venus in this respect. Not Arpad; not Byblus, a quasi-Jewish port; not even Tyre and Sidon themselves, the Phœnician Venice and Genoa, of whom Ezekiel said, "Shall not the Isles of the Sea shake at the sound of thy fall?" have been so useful. The chief of those Isles of the Sea was Cyprus, and to her peculiar situation and history we owe far more than to the great daughter of Tyre, Carthage. It was, therefore, not without reason that our authors bracketed together the names Phénicie and Chypre on their title-page, and, as others have done, made copious use of the unfortunately irregular labours of Cesnola with rather less than adequate acknowledgments of their value. Without them it is not too much to say that the publication of this section of the 'Histoire de l'Art' would have been long delayed, and might never have taken place.

Indeed, not the least remarkable fact relating to this section is that it should appear at all. Little more than ten years ago not enough of "Phénicie et Chypre" was known to furnish matter for half the nine hundred and odd pages and the more than six hundred illustrations they include. Now a compact and well-ordered digest of what we know demands much space and many plans, sections, views of architecture, sculptures, decorations, &c. This voluminous matter has been deftly arranged in eight chapters, and the ninth chapter contains what may be called the philosophy of the whole under the aptly chosen title "Le Rôle Historique des Phéniciens." The upshot of this may, so far as art is concerned—and art and handicrafts are now all or nearly all that remain of "these English of antiquity"—be repeated in the same terms that we used years ago when dealing with the subject:

Phœnicia had hardly any native sense of art; her people were manufacturers and traders. What she built, carved, chiselled, moulded, painted, cast, dyed—even what she wove and what she spun—were, so to say, reflections or repetitions of what other nations did. MM. Perrot and Chipiez tersely put it thus:—

“A peine en effet peut on dire que la Phénicie ait un art, au vrai sens du mot. Elle n'a pas créé de type architectural qui lui appartienne en propre; elle n'a pas donné de la forme vivante une représentation, une traduction qui lui soit personnelle. Partout, dans son architecture et dans sa sculpture, nous avons trouvé des réminiscences et des imitations. Ce peuple a beaucoup bâti et beaucoup sculpté; il faut donc bien parler de son art; mais essaie-t-on de le définir, cet art s'évanouit en quelque sorte sous le regard du critique qui cherche à en saisir le principe. Comme ces composés chimiques qui ne sont pas stables, il se décompose en ses éléments, que l'on reconnaît les uns pour égyptiens, les autres pour chaldéens ou assyriens, et parfois même, lorsque nous avons affaire aux monuments les plus récents, pour grecs.”

Such was the medley Phœnicia made. “The only thing the Phœnicians can claim as their own,” says Mr. Armstrong, “is the recipe, so to speak, for the mixture.” With regard to their craftsmanship—we prefer this term to the absurd phrase “industrial arts” in which South Kensington rejoices—the facts were quite different. Sidonian dyes, the weaving of Tyre, the hammer work and glass of that narrow strip of coast which was Phœnicia, enchanted the world. Æschylus makes Pelasgus assert that the tissues worn by the daughters of Danaus were woven by men of Cyprus (‘Suppl.’ 282-3); women were the weavers of Greece. The Cypriote style was even in his time closely allied to that of Egypt. Carthage made carpets and embroidered cushions which were famous in antiquity. The Phœnicians exported these things to all the known world, and their goods have been found in our own time in strange places, far beyond the reach of their ships and the lean, dark, eager-eyed Sidonian packmen. Phœnician beads have been dug up or found in use beyond the southern tropic, in Hebridean islands and Baltic holms. To carry on their barter the traders established marts on headlands accessible from the sea and strongly fortified landwards. It has been supposed that the cyclopean cliff-castles which watch the ocean all along the Cornish, Welsh, and Irish coasts, whose rocks have resisted time, wind, and wave, are, or were originally, fortified marts of the ubiquitous traders whose sails alone then explored the sea which the ships of other races dared not traverse. For ages they bartered “with enormous profits to the more civilized party to a bargain.” At length they coined after the fashion of Lydia and Ægina.

“The Phœnicians did not invent money, because they could do without it; but they did invent alphabetical writing, because it was necessary to the proper keeping of their books, which would have been next to impossible in the complex notation of Egypt or Mesopotamia. And this invention is sufficient for their glory. So far as they themselves were concerned, they made but a restricted use of it, but they transmitted it to every nation with which they trafficked. It was, as it were, one of their staple exports. In every market to which they went they took good care, as they thought, to get the

better of every bargain they struck, but, after all, the profit was to those with whom they dealt. For when they sailed away, elated with success, they left behind them the knowledge of that wonderful machine through which the Greeks were to create philosophy, history, and science; they left behind them, too, those figurines of bronze, of ivory, of glazed earthenware and stone, and those vessels of painted clay or chiselled metal by which the sentiment of plastic art was awakened in the race that was to produce Phidias and Praxiteles.”

Of what character were these wonder-working figurines and vessels with pictured sides which these strange traders left behind? It is agreed among experts and antiquaries that there is but a feeble trace of nationality in the relics of Phœnician craftsmanship; commonly, too, their qualities are such as we describe by the epithet “Brummagem.” Of course there are exceptions, such as sculptured sarcophagi, notably the noble Sidonian cist in the Louvre (which is quite of an Egyptian type); but the small and easily portable articles, such as gold and silver trinkets and personal ornaments of bronze, are almost invariably indifferent; the coins of later dates generally are bad, some being respectable, while very few indeed are excellent, unless they are copies of good foreign coins. The art employed in these works is, in short, more or less disloyal and perfunctory. As to the types generally affected by Phœnician craftsmen, we may epitomize the experience of experts by saying that when an eminent collector put before us a tray full of gold ornaments found within hail of the great trading centres of the Levantine coast, and bade us select those which were Phœnician *per se*, it was not difficult to recognize quasi-Egyptian seals, rings, and beads; quasi-Assyrian armlets, bracelets, rings, and hair-pins; and quasi-Greek figurines, carcanets, rings, ear-rings, and gems. But nearly every specimen perceptibly lacked freedom and spontaneity. The objects, however delicate and neat their casting, chiselling, or engraving might be, were made to sell. Their merits were due to the choice of fashionable types, which happened to be fine. The perfunctory character of the work was typically Phœnician.

The conclusions of MM. Perrot and Chipiez are to the same effect. The Phœnicians borrowed the types of their neighbours; they manufactured copies and “versions” more or less mechanical, and exported them by thousands. Cyprus, rich in copper, timber, and other materials needed by toreutic crafts, took numbers of these things in barter. The Cypriote craftsmen, especially the stone-carvers, workers in clay, and painters of terra-cotta, had a distinct style of their own, which, though tinged by foreign influences, is very obvious in the limestone (not, as our authors say, marble) statues found in the Isle of Venus by MM. di Cesnola, Mr. Lang, and others who have succeeded them in everything but good luck in discovery. The museums at New York, London, and Paris abound in examples of this. Hardly less clearly is this style to be noticed in numerous terra-cottas Major di Cesnola found at Salamina. While possessing a peculiar vivacity of their own, which is not unlike the realistic modes of Assyrian art, the sculptures and terra-cottas of Cyprus remind us in their

naturalism of the relics of the art crafts of Etruria, grim, sedate, and stern though the motives of that extraordinary people are. Cypriote artistic motives may broadly be said to stand between those of Egypt and Etruria. But there are curious differences between the customs and tastes of those nations; among them it is to be noticed the abundance of amber in Greek, Crimean, more ancient Etrurian, and (of all periods) Roman jewellery. Notwithstanding the beads of amber, riveted in gold, which are mentioned in the *Odyssey* as offered by a Phœnician trader, the younger M. di Cesnola, in reply to our questions, expressly stated that he had found nothing of the sort in Cyprus, while his brother is silent about a material which was attractive from the earliest times. Thus we may estimate the preciousness of the chain mentioned by Homer and the far-reaching commerce which brought amber, probably from the Baltic, to the trader's hands.

Unless they come from Greek settlements in the island, the dates of which are more or less doubtful, the relics found in Cyprus are, like those from Sardinia, but little affected by Greek motives. In the larger island nearly everything was Phœnician, Syrian, Cypriote, and, later, Carthaginian. The inference is irresistible that Greek commerce was for a long time practically *nil*. What Cyprus was to Tyre, Sardinia was to Punic Carthage. It is in the “Isles of the Sea,” in the Balearic Islands, Cyprus, Malta, Gozo, and Sardinia, rather than in the narrow strip of that coast, we recognize the Phœnicia the antiquary inquires about. To them he turns for knowledge of the dominion and arts of Tyre. Corsica was left to the Phœceans and Etruscans, who did not make much of it. Sicily was essentially Greek.

To this general account of the conclusions of our authors as to Phœnician art—conclusions which are almost identical with those we formed long ago—it remains for us to add that MM. Perrot and Chipiez have produced an admirable summary, as clear and well arranged as it is happy in expression, of the results of their predecessors. The translation is excellent, and, although a good deal condensed, clear and exact.

Great Expectations, by C. Dickens (Robson & Kerslake), is a neat little portfolio, containing etchings by Mr. F. W. Pailthorpe. The publishers have sent us a charming copy of the work; it is “one of a few sets printed for presentation only, and numbered.” It is likewise described as containing “proofs in bistre.” Under these circumstances it may seem ungrateful when we say that Mr. Pailthorpe is but a pallid shadow of Cruikshank; still he has some technical skill, which deserves fuller cultivation by severe methods of study. Working in the vein of the great master we have named, Mr. Pailthorpe does not approach the model with whom he challenges a comparison. If he had been able to do so, his feeling for character might prove discriminating enough to deserve moderate and limited praise.

Lexique des Termes d'Art. Par J. Adeline. (Paris, Quantin.)—This compact and copiously illustrated volume is issued in the “Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts,” an excellent series, several of which we have previously praised. The ‘Lexique’ is a handy book, intended to be generally useful. All sorts of general readers will find such a “lexique” as this useful so far

as it goes, and amateurs will welcome its terse definitions of terms of painting, sculpture, architecture, the minor arts, and their subsidiary crafts. Heraldry, symbolism, ceramics, and other subjects have a limited number of their terms explained and illustrated in a characteristically French way, i.e., by means of a few lines to the purpose suited to the demands of those who love to read while running. M. Adeline has done his work of compilation successfully, and erred, if at all, on the side of brevity in the descriptions and analyses of the objects and terms describing them. He has deftly inserted historical notes here and there, as in regard to "mansard" he has told us that windows of that kind were said to have been brought into vogue by Mansard in 1650, but that they had been previously used by Pierre Lesnot in the Louvre. While describing the convenience and artistic effect of mansards M. Adeline is silent about their defects and liability to dangers of more than one kind. The woodcuts, of which there are some thousands, are simple, satisfactory, and clear, with so many details as their function as explanatory diagrams admits. They are drawn with French precision and intelligence. Such are not the qualities usually found in English books of the class and price in question here. The English book most nearly like that before us is Mr. Mollett's very handy 'Dictionary of Words used in Art and Archaeology' (Low & Co.), which is founded on M. E. Bosc's capital work, and includes nearly all its cuts, which are, of course, French. We reviewed Mr. Mollett's book about two years ago. The work before us is rather more compact than, and not quite so large as, the English compilation. General readers should welcome such books as M. Adeline's, because ordinary dictionaries are, owing to their compilers' defect of technical knowledge, frequently and ludicrously wrong about "termes d'art."

THE CHURCH OF ASHBURNE.

Ashburne Vicarage, Derbyshire, Aug. 22, 1885.

A FRIEND has just placed in my hands your report of the Archaeological meeting at Derby, published August 8th. The paragraph referring to my church is so inaccurate from beginning to end, that I hope you will allow me to state:—

1. That the town of Ashburne did not commemorate the tercentenary of its Grammar School on Wednesday, July 29th.
2. That no effigy has been moved since my appointment to this vicarage.
3. That the monuments are not situated in the south transept.
4. That I have never placed any iron rails in the chapel.
5. That "no white noses or toes" have been added during my incumbency.
6. That I am not responsible for the narrow gangway.
7. That the dedication plate had not been fixed on the south-east pier of the tower for two centuries.
8. That no black cement, or even dark mortar, has been used within the church since I have been vicar.

I restrict my comments to plain matters of fact, as to which there can be no dispute.

The alterations numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, be they good or bad, were all done under the care of the late Mr. Cottingham and the clerk of works of the late Sir G. G. Scott.

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, Vicar.

*** 1. The vicar himself announced to the members of the Institute that the Grammar School was then holding its tercentenary; he did so by way of accounting for the display of old records, &c., pertaining to the school, which were displayed, with a curious lack of taste, in the nave of the church, instead of in the interesting building to which they belong.

2. The Bradborne monuments used to be in

the south transept in the family chantry. Some of these were removed to the other transept and placed among the Cockayne monuments during the "restoration" of 1840. An altar monument to Jane Sacheverell, a daughter of the house of Bradborne, remained in the south transept till quite recent years; it was stated in the church the other day that this had been removed during Mr. Jourdain's "restoration." If we are wrong, we apologize most fully to the present incumbent.

3. "South" is obviously a slip of the pen for "north." Every one who has ever visited the church knows that the array of monuments is in the north transept.

4, 5, and 6. Mr. Jourdain is here defending himself against complaints that were never levelled at him.

7. The dedication plate was affixed to the tower pier about 1702, as is shown in one of the registers. There it remained for nearly two centuries, until placed in its present position under the auspices of the present vicar.

8. We cannot understand Mr. Jourdain's correction. The interior masonry of the newly restored part of Ashburne Church is picked out in the most painfully vivid way with black or dark-coloured mortar or cement.

Sixt-3rt Gossipy.

IN December Messrs. Sampson Low will publish the first part of Mr. William Anderson's elaborate and sumptuous treatise on 'The Pictorial Arts of Japan.' Mr. Anderson, who has studied his subject on the spot, has tried to produce a complete history—the first of its kind—of Japanese painting and engraving. He divides his essay into four sections. In the first he treats of the general history of his subject, from prehistoric times to its latest developments at the hands of Hokusai and the Katsugawas; while the second is devoted to technical processes, the third to all the "forms and applications" of Japanese pictorial art, and the fourth to "General Characteristics." With a vast number of minor illustrations, the work will contain some eighty plates in chromo-lithography, photography, wood engraving, and etching, these last the work of native artists.

AMONG a few amenities of the Thames in the neighbourhood of London is that long, well-wooded islet called Brentford Eyot. This island, the lowest, except two, of the Thames eyots, is being rapidly washed away; both ends suffer from the scour of the ebbing and flowing tides, the action of which has been of late years increased and expedited by engineering operations, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but at comparatively remote spots, having accelerated the movement of the water. Winter after winter witnesses the destruction of trees whose roots bound together the soil—it is a stiff clay—of which the island is formed. Nor are the ends the only sufferers; the Kew side yields more and more annually. About half a century since the water company, whose lofty and elegant tower now marks the district, was in the habit of drawing a considerable portion of its water from the Thames at Brentford, and for this purpose erected a large iron cylinder in the bed of the river, the domical head of which may be seen at the eastern apex of the eyot. This cylinder has divided the flood tide; without it a great deal more of the island would have been carried away. Even a few piles driven into the bed of the river would save a great deal of the other end and the sides of the eyot; nevertheless, nothing has been done. The Thames Conservancy might be expected to do something towards inducing the Woods and Forests to prevent the utter destruction of the island. To build an "ornamental wall" round Brentford Eyot would be a remedy as bad as the disease. Yet this has been proposed.

THE Thames Conservancy is, perhaps, not to blame for the neglect of Brentford Eyot, but it is an active sinner in respect to the next islet, that fronting Strand-on-the-Green, which was long ago taken possession of and converted into a storehouse for old lumber and odds and ends. It was once a very pretty place. The next islet is at Chiswick, where destruction is progressing much more rapidly than at Brentford. More than ten feet of the eastern end here is annually carried away; the other extremity suffers only in a less degree, while the south side crumbles in proportion. It is about two centuries, we believe, since this island was, by will of the then owner, divided for the benefit of the poor between the parishes of Fulham and Chiswick, and a transverse ditch marked the division. At that time the estate extended from nearly opposite Chiswick Church so far eastwards as the villa of Catherine of Braganza on Hammersmith Upper Mall, or a little further. Originally it seems to have reached in a long spit below the site of Brandenburg House. The Fulham portion, which fell to Hammersmith parish when the former parish was divided, is now almost entirely gone. Will nobody drive in a few piles to save the rest of the islet, so as to prevent the increase of a muddy expanse and costly dredging?

THE press view of the fifteenth autumn exhibition of pictures in oil and water colours, to be held at Liverpool in the Walker Art Gallery, took place on Friday, September 4th; the private view is fixed for Saturday, and the exhibition will be thrown open to the shilling public on Monday.

A SUBSCRIPTION is on foot to rehang and rearrange the bells of Exeter Cathedral, by way of a memorial of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, the father of bell archaeology, whose death we recorded a few weeks since.

To Mr. R. W. Edis was committed the task of designing and superintending the erection of the new pedestal for Wyatt's statue of the Duke of Wellington, removed from Hyde Park Corner to Aldershot. The work is now very nearly completed.

THE Vicomte Henri Delaborde, since 1855 attached to the Print Room of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, of which since 1858 he has been the chief officer, has resigned his post, and has been succeeded by M. Georges Duplessis, until now Conservateur-Adjoint of the same department. It is expected that M. Raffet will succeed to the latter gentleman's duties.

E. M. S. writes:—

"May I call yours and your readers' attention to what I believe is a wrong name of one of De Wint's water colours in the National Gallery? It is No. 21 in the Henderson Bequest, and is entitled 'Ruins of Lincoln Castle.' I know of no part of the castle which presents, or has presented, Gothic windows such as De Wint has introduced in the foreground, nor is there any position in the castle whence De Wint's view of the Rood Tower and that only can be obtained. On the other hand, it so exactly corresponds with a view from part of the Bishop's Palace, a little east of the ancient cellars and directly south of the Alnwick Tower (which the late bishop restored), that I at once thought it must have been taken from that spot."

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Thomas Thornycroft, the well-known sculptor, and father of Mr. Hamo Thornycroft.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following letter, which is mentioned in the Eighth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. It throws light on the destruction of painted glass, and is addressed by John Berry, glazier, at Harnam, near Salisbury, to John Lloyd, Esq., Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London:—

This day I have sent you a Box full of old Stained and Painted Glass as you desired me to do which I hope it will suit your Purpos is the best that I can get at Present. But I expect to Beatt to Peccais a great deale verrey sune as it is of now use to we and we Due it for the lead if you want Eney more of the same sorts you may have what thear is, if it will Pay for Taking out, as it is a Deal of Truble to what Beating it to Peccais his you will send me a line as

sure as Posohl for we are gonin to move ore glasing
shop to a Nother Place and thin to save a greatt
Deale more of the like Sort wich I ham your most
Om^{ns} Servnt,
JOHN BERRY.

This letter is endorsed:—

Berry y^r Glazier about beating the fine painted
glass window at Sarum to pieces to Save the Lead.

MR. WILLETT writes:—

"Your correspondent who criticizes the principle
of my ceramic classification is probably not aware
that it was adopted after consultation with and by
the approval of my good friend Aug. W. Franks, Esq.,
of the British Museum. For one individual who is
anxious only to know where an object was made,
ten at least are more interested in the why and
what it represents. Should I be enabled to complete
the catalogue, I hope it will prove a *memoria technica*
of the current events which excited our ancestors,
many of which have been forgotten. It is also
intended to give an approximate idea of the rarity
of each piece and where it was made. May I be also
permitted to say that it is only in very few cases
that the name given to a manufacture can be any-
thing more than an approximate idea, and then
useful only to a manufacturer?"

We cannot agree with Mr. Willett.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

RESUMING our report of last week's Bir-
mingham Festival, we have to notice the
concert of Wednesday evening, the 26th ult.
To those who take an interest in the progress
of British art this was one of the most im-
portant concerts given, as the programme
comprised three works specially written for
the festival by English composers. The first
of these was the cantata 'Yule Tide,' by
Mr. Thomas Anderton, a musician resident
in Birmingham. Three years ago the com-
mittee brought forward a cantata, 'The Holy
City,' from the pen of another townsman, Mr.
A. R. Gaul; they deserve all praise for their
encouragement of their own artists by con-
ferring a similar honour this year on another
local professor. Mr. Anderton has hardly
been fortunate in his libretto, which has no
dramatic interest; the idea is that of a
Christmas gathering at which the members
of the party relate stories. One of our
contemporaries has happily described it as
"a musical Christmas number." The can-
tata cannot be described as a strong work,
but it contains much pleasing music. Mr.
Anderton has a flowing vein of natural
melody, and the purely lyrical portions of
his music are the best. He is happier in
vocal than in orchestral writing, his instru-
mentation, though not ineffective, being
somewhat of a neutral tint. But the choruses
are decidedly effective, and the quintet
"Some say that ever 'gainst that season
comes" is an excellent piece of writing.
Certain of the solos also deserve a word
of mention; and, taken as a whole, the
cantata is creditable to its composer. The
performance, which was conducted by Mr.
Stockley, was excellent. The soloists—Mrs.
Hutchinson, Madame Trebelli, Messrs. Maas,
King, and Mills—did their utmost for the
work, and the chorus was irreproachable.
Of the second novelty of this concert, Mr.
Prout's Symphony in F, it is obviously im-
possible to say more in these columns than
that it was magnificently played by the
orchestra, under the composer's direction,
and very warmly received by the audience.
Mr. Mackenzie's Violin Concerto, played by
Señor Sarasate, was the other new work of

the evening. The first movement is more
difficult to appreciate than those which
follow, as the form is somewhat unusual,
being rather that of the fantasia than of the
concerto as generally understood. It leads
without a pause into the *large*, a lovely
strain of melody. In this movement Mr.
Mackenzie has put forth his full strength; in
beauty of idea and in skilful workmanship
it will rank among the best things he has
written. The *finale* is a brilliant movement,
full of fire and spirit, and constructed on
most attractive themes. The solo part of
the work is admirably written, with an in-
timate knowledge of the resources of the
violin; and the orchestra, as in the concertos
of Beethoven and Schumann, is not relegated
to the position of a mere accompaniment,
but is an important factor in the general
effect. Señor Sarasate played the principal
part splendidly, and the orchestra, conducted
by the composer, did full justice to their
share of the work. Though placed in a
very unfavourable position in the pro-
gramme, the concerto achieved a genuine
and well-deserved success. The few mis-
cellaneous numbers which completed the
programme require no special mention.

The 'Messiah' was given on Thursday
morning, with Franz's additional accompani-
ments. As considerable misconception ap-
pears to prevail with regard to these, it may
be well to say that, so far from tampering
with Handel's text, Franz, with his usual
conscientiousness, has done all in his power
to restore its purity. It is not correct to say
that he has endeavoured to improve Mozart,
because it has been established beyond
doubt, though the fact is not so generally
known as it should be, that all the published
editions of Mozart's additional accompani-
ments to the 'Messiah' contain many things
which never came from that master's hand
at all. These Franz has carefully expunged;
he has also filled up the harmonies in some
few passages which Mozart left bare, but
which Handel unquestionably filled up
either on the organ or harpsichord; beyond
this he has done hardly anything excepting
doubling the voices in some of the choruses
with clarinets and bassoons. He has even
carried his reverence for Handel further
than Mozart did, for in some places he has
restored the original text where Mozart had
altered it. After an examination of the
score we may pronounce a decided opinion
that it is by far the purest and the most in
conformity with Handel's intentions of any
that we possess. To lovers of the old master
it was a genuine delight to hear once more
his immortal masterpiece without the vulgar
additions of brass which have been almost
invariably inflicted upon us of late years.
The Birmingham Festival has been so long
associated with the late Sir Michael Costa
that it would hardly have been surprising
had his distortion of the 'Messiah' been
retained; it is all the more to the honour of
Herr Richter that he should have been the
first to set the example of respect for the
intentions of the old Saxon master. We
earnestly hope that in future Franz's edition
will supersede every other. A few words
only are needed as to the performance. We
understand that Herr Richter had never
conducted the oratorio before, but he evi-
dently entered completely into the spirit of
the work. His *tempi* were in some cases

slower than those to which we have been
accustomed, but the changes were mostly
to the advantage of the music. The solos
were sung by Madame Albani, Miss Anna
Williams, Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Patey,
Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli, while the
choruses were given almost faultlessly
throughout. A finer rendering of the ora-
torio has, perhaps, never been heard.

The culminating point of interest of the
festival was reached on the Thursday even-
ing, when Dvorák's cantata 'The Spectre's
Bride' was produced. All the works of the
great Bohemian master which have yet been
heard in this country have shown such
striking individuality of style and such com-
plete mastery of technical resource, that
curiosity was naturally excited to the highest
pitch as to how he would deal with a subject
which would have taxed to the utmost the
powers even of Weber. The libretto of
'The Spectre's Bride' is founded upon a
Czech version of the old legend familiar to
English readers in Sir Walter Scott's trans-
lation of Bürger's 'Lenore.' There are,
however, important differences in detail.
Instead of the ride of the maiden and her
dead lover, we have in Dvorák's cantata
a hurried walk. The *dénouement* is also
different. As in other versions, a church-
yard is reached; but when the spectre leaps
over the wall the maiden, instead of follow-
ing, flies and takes refuge in a dead-house,
where a corpse is lying on a plank. She
fastens the door, and the spectre outside
calls to the dead man to open. The corpse
rises three times, but falls back each time
lifeless as the maiden prays. At her third
appeal to the Virgin the cock crows; the
spectre vanishes, and the maiden is saved.
It will be readily understood that the final
scene in this form of the legend is even more
horrible than that to which we are accus-
tomed.

In form the cantata is peculiar.
Though described on the title-page as
"dramatic," the epithet is only partially
correct. It is true that the parts of the
maiden and the spectre are dramatically
treated; but the rest of the poem is
all narrative, and is set in the unusual form
of baritone solo and chorus, the latter often
repeating in harmony the phrases announced
by the former, though in several movements
the chief work devolves upon the chorus.
Of the music it is quite impossible in words
to convey any adequate idea. Whatever we
may say will appear weak to those who have
heard the work, and exaggerated to those
who have not. The task which the com-
poser set himself in the selection of such a
subject was, it will readily be understood,
one of no ordinary difficulty. To avoid too
great realism, and at the same time to give
appropriate musical expression to the terrific
situations of the libretto without overstepping
the line of true beauty, would have taxed the
utmost resources of any musician of less
genius than Dvorák. That he has passed
triumphantly through the ordeal, that he
has been able throughout a cantata lasting
more than an hour and a half in performance
to keep the attention of the audience at
the highest stretch, without inducing the
slightest feeling of weariness or monotony,
is an achievement of which he may well feel
proud. A well-known musician remarked
during the performance, "The man is a

magician!" and we heartily endorse the statement. While the weird and supernatural elements of the story are treated with the hand of a consummate master, the necessary relief is obtained by solos and duets of the most exquisite beauty. Dvorák never tortures his melodies; they flow as naturally as those of Mozart, while they are throughout perfectly fresh and original. Such numbers as the two soprano airs, "Mine did I once a lover call" and "O Virgin Mother, gracious be," and the duets "Ah, dearest child," "Fair is the night," and "Now when the night so fair doth show," are as beautiful as anything in music; while the choruses describing the fearful journey, and more especially the scene in the dead-house, are overwhelming in force and intensity. The orchestral colouring is wonderfully picturesque and dramatic, and it is not too much to say that 'The Spectre's Bride' dwarfed into absolute insignificance all the other novelties of the festival.

Like all Dvorák's other works, his new cantata is of no ordinary difficulty, whether for soloists, chorus, or orchestra; the performance, nevertheless, was truly magnificent. Madame Albani has never sung more finely than in the soprano music, while Mr. Joseph Maas ably seconded her in the duets, and Mr. Santley did ample justice to the difficult and somewhat thankless part of the narrator. The Birmingham chorus, which had been singing splendidly throughout the week, surpassed itself on this occasion. It may fairly be said that more superb chorus-singing has never been heard; and Mr. Stockley deserves the heartiest congratulations on the result of his labours as choir-master. The orchestra was no less excellent, and the composer, who conducted his own work, received at the close an ovation which he will certainly never forget.

Of the miscellaneous second part of the concert it is only necessary to notice one item—the setting by Dr. Bridge of Mr. Gladstone's Latin version of the hymn "Rock of Ages" for baritone solo and chorus. In this short piece the talented organist of Westminster Abbey appears in a very favourable light. The composition is not only scholarly, but musically interesting, and well scored for the orchestra. It was excellently performed under the conductorship of the composer, the solo being most artistically given by Mr. Frederic King, and was very favourably received.

English art scored yet another success on the Friday morning by the production of Dr. Stanford's oratorio 'The Three Holy Children.' The composer's position as one of our representative musicians need not be insisted upon here; it will be more to the point to say that in his latest work he has fully sustained his previous reputation. We are, indeed, inclined to consider some portions of his new oratorio superior to anything that he has hitherto written. The work is divided into two parts, the first being chiefly a setting of the 137th Psalm in quasi-dramatic form. Here Dr. Stanford is heard at his very best. The opening solo and chorus of women, 'By the waters of Babylon,' is full of pathos and power, exquisite in expression, and masterly in treatment. In strong contrast is the following number, a march and

chorus of Assyrians, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion," to which the Jewish women respond, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" The whole of the first part is excellent, and the final chorus of this section of the work, "The heathen shall fear Thy name," contains some admirable fugal writing, forming a most effective climax. The second part of the oratorio is, as a whole, distinctly inferior to the first—not, let it be said, in the workmanship, which is of the highest order, but in the nature of the ideas. Here the scene on the plains of Dura is treated. The opening hymn to Bel is very good, and the instrumental interlude with the chorus of Assyrian worshippers (No. 9) is admirable in tone and feeling; but some of the other movements, especially the solo and chorus "Ye are my witnesses," and the long tenor air "Blessed art Thou, O Lord God of our fathers," are not free from a suspicion of dryness. Dr. Stanford, however, makes ample amends in his final chorus, "O all ye works of the Lord," which is remarkable for breadth and grandeur of effect no less than for technical skill. It is a significant fact that in four out of the five large vocal works produced at Birmingham *Leitmotive* have been freely employed. Dr. Stanford has used them with great felicity and ingenuity throughout. Though a somewhat unequal work, 'The Three Holy Children' will take high rank among the novelties of the festival. It received an excellent performance under the direction of Herr Richter, the solo music being in the safe hands of Miss Anna Williams and Messrs. Maas, King, Foli, and Watkin Mills. The oratorio was followed by Beethoven's Choral Symphony, in which both orchestra and chorus distinguished themselves greatly. The solos were sung by Mrs. Hutchinson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. J. Maas, and Mr. F. King.

A repetition of Gounod's 'Mors et Vita' on the same evening brought to a close one of the most interesting and memorable festivals ever held in Birmingham. In concluding our notice it is only due to Herr Richter that we should first acknowledge his invaluable services, to which the great success which has attended the festival has been very largely due. That he has justified the action of the committee in appointing him as successor to Sir Michael Costa it is impossible to deny. Of the only weak point of the performances—the comparatively poor quality of the strings—we spoke last week, and need not dwell on the subject now. The boldness of the committee in commissioning so many new English works, which gave rise to some apprehension, has been attended by the most gratifying results; for it has proved beyond question that our own composers are able to produce music worthy to hold its place even at our most important festivals. If we have no Dvorák among us, we at least need not fear comparison with the very large majority of French or German composers. The performances at Birmingham also may compare with the very best in our recollection. For this the praise is largely due to the energetic chorus-master, Mr. Stockley, a musician of whom his townsmen may well be proud. That the financial results of the festival have been less satis-

factory than on some previous occasions is due to no shortcomings in the management, but to the general depression of trade in the Midland Counties. We warmly congratulate the festival committee on a brilliant and thoroughly deserved success; and we trust that they will be encouraged to persevere in their efforts for the cause of English music, and that their example will be followed at our other important festivals.

Musical Society.

THE 162nd meeting of the Three Choirs will be held at Hereford during the coming week. On Tuesday morning 'Elijah' will be given; Gounod's 'Redemption' will be performed on Wednesday morning, and in the evening Spohr's 'Last Judgment' and Bach's "A stronghold sure" ("Ein feste Burg"). Thursday morning will be occupied by Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater' and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise,' while the 'Messiah' will be given on Friday morning. Besides these performances, all of which will take place in the cathedral, there will be concerts in the Shire Hall on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. At these two novelties will be brought forward—a cantata, 'St. Kevin,' by Dr. J. Smith, of Dublin, and a solo and chorus, 'The Song of Balder,' by Mr. C. Harford Lloyd, both written expressly for the festival, and conducted by their respective composers. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Hilda Coward, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Madame Enriquez, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Harper Kearnon, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. Santley. Dr. Colborne, the organist of Hereford Cathedral, will conduct, and Mr. Carrodus will be leader.

A new and revised edition of Mr. E. Heron-Allen's work, 'Violin-making: as it Was and Is,' is now being produced by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co.

We regret to announce the death of Herr Wendland, for many years the first horn in the Crystal Palace band.

HERR S. DE LANGE, the conductor of the famous Männergesangverein at Cologne, is leaving that city to return to his native land, Holland, where he has undertaken the conductorship of a choral society at the Hague.

At the coming season of the Gürzenich concerts in Cologne, Dr. Willner, who has succeeded the late Ferdinand Hiller as conductor, intends to produce Bach's Great Mass in B minor and Berlioz's 'Requiem.'

A new musical journal, entitled *Musikalische Rundschau*, is about to make its appearance at Vienna.

HERR CARL HILL, of Schwerin, the distinguished baritone singer, has taken the direction of the Stadttheater at Nuremberg.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

MEMORIAL THEATRE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—'As You Like It.'

THE appearance of Miss Anderson for the first time as Rosalind in 'As You Like It' was sufficient to attract to Stratford-on-Avon a public which could not by any means be crowded into the small ecclesiastical-looking Memorial Theatre. The gracefulness of the idea of giving for the benefit of the Shakspeare Memorial Fund the proceeds of the first representation of a great Shakspearean character will not be questioned, and the pleasure of hearing in the town with which the memory of Shakspeare must always be associated one of

his masterpieces competently rendered is enough to atone for shortcoming. The occasion, accordingly, is not of a nature to provoke a too close application of the rules of criticism, and the performance itself may be regarded as a rehearsal rather than an adequate representation. There is, however, comparatively little call for indulgence. In the mounting, in the rendering of the musical accessories, and in *ensemble* little was left to be desired, and many of the exponents were adequate. Though modern in some respects, the Orlando of Mr. Johnstone Forbes Robertson is wanting neither in earnestness nor passion. In common with most other representatives of the part, Mr. Robertson forgets that the world in which he is supposed to live is purely imaginary, and he feels bound, accordingly, to indulge in a superfluous deprecation of the idea of making love to Rosalind in her masculine gear. Mr. J. G. Taylor is an acceptable Touchstone. He, too, errs in one respect. When, in the second act, he has declared that his legs are "weary" with his long journey, he forgets this upon the appearance of Corin and Silvius, to whom he moves with debonair bearing and elastic and assured tread. Mr. Macklin shows Jaques as so much given to meditation that when he delivers the lines on the seven ages he speaks them to himself, and appears unconscious that he is surrounded by listeners. Miss Tilbury is a graceful and a satisfactory Celia, and Mrs. Billington is Audrey. In the performance by Miss Anderson of Rosalind interest naturally centres. Miss Anderson has qualifications for the part, the value of some of which is now for the first time fully apparent. Her figure is, indeed, "more than common tall," and her assumption of masculine attire is eminently fitting. Indeed, the grace and beauty of the picture she presents cannot easily be surpassed. In her singing of the interpolated song, "When daisies pied," which she gave half unconsciously, as it appeared, her voice subsiding into a hum, Miss Anderson shows herself the possessor of a contralto voice, remarkably rich and powerful. One other gift she has. Her gestures are broad and she has the capacity to fill the stage. As regards conception of character there is nothing novel. Without being conventional or inheriting much from tradition, her Rosalind is not new. It is uncertain and fitful, moreover, and wanting in poetic fragrance. Beauty of a sort it possesses, and some of the passages are brilliant and effective. Others are over-laboured, however, the swooning scene conveying the idea of being cumbrous. With further experience some of these drawbacks will doubtless be removed, and the whole will gain in firmness, certainty, and significance. In the woodland scenes there was some passion, and the struggle between surrender and maidenly reserve was indicated. Suggestion, however, was not carried into realization, and the whole must be regarded as promise rather than performance. As such, however, it has interest and claim upon attention. It was received with unlimited applause by an audience partly local and partly consisting of known frequenters of first nights.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist. By Richard G. Moulton. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This book is one of those that, in essence and substance alike, are above all superfluous. There is no reason why it should have been written, none why it should have been printed, and none why it should ever be read. The title is a trifle misleading. It should run, not 'Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist,' but 'Mr. Moulton as a Dramatic Critic'; for of Shakespeare as an artist in drama there is not much said that is worth anything, while of Mr. Moulton as a critic of Shakespeare, and of the impossible terminology which Mr. Moulton has been obliged to invent to express his meaning, there are upwards of three hundred solid pages. Mr. Moulton's objects are three. One, the first, is to show that the wretched Bard of Avon "created in the Drama of the world" a revolution "not at once perceived, simply because it had carried the Drama at a bound so far beyond Dramatic Criticism that the appreciation of Shakespeare's plays was left to the uninstructed public," while the "trained criticism" that "ought to have recognized" this "new departure" was (one blushes to remark) engaged in clamouring for other views of dramatic treatment, which it "failed to perceive" that the Bard had "rendered obsolete." A second purpose is to "attempt, in very brief form, to present Dramatic Criticism as a regular Inductive Science"; a third, "to make the work of use as an educational manual." To achieve these results Mr. Moulton has out-Germanized Germany. His "Tabular Digest of the Principal Topics in Dramatic Science" is a most fearful and wonderful document. Here are some of its contents: "Tone-Clash or Tone-Storm"; "Destiny Rationalized—Objectively in Irony, Subjectively in Infatuation"; "Simple Movement"; "Passion-Movement"; "Compound or Relative Movement"; "The Oracular Supernatural Background." The reader is met in one line by the problem of what may be the true and exact significance of the topic described as "Complex Passion-Interest or Passion-Tone"; in another he is bewildered by the contemplation of the topic defined as "Action-Movement or Complication and Resolution: the Line of Motion a Curve." Finally he comes to the "proposition-topic" that "Compound or Relative Movement," a kind of metaphysical Cerberus, or three gentlemen in one, is compacted of "Similar Motion, Contrary Motion, and Convergent Motion." Whither it all tends—save to the proof that melodrama like 'Richard III.' is equally worth consideration, and equally rich in "topics," with tragedy like 'Lear' and 'Macbeth'—is hard to perceive. An obvious conclusion is that, were Shakespeare alive to read it, he would probably be tempted to try his hand on another Holofernes, who should have in him certain touches of Don Adriano de Armado; but that is one not bargained for, we need hardly say, by Mr. Moulton.

Marlowes Werke. Historisch-Kritische Ausgabe von H. Breymann und A. Wagner.—I. *Tamburlaine.* Hrgs. von A. Wagner. (Heilbronn, Henninger.)—German scholars are doing much for the study of English literature as well as of French, and they possess two periodicals devoted to the subject while we cannot boast of one. The little volume now under review is the first instalment of an edition of Marlowe undertaken by Prof. Breymann, of Munich, and Dr. Wagner, of Erlangen. Seeing that Mr. Bullen brought out last year an excellent reprint of Marlowe, we cannot help wishing that the learned Germans had chosen some other dramatist as the subject of their labours. However that may be, it is only fair to examine this edition apart from such considerations. Dr. Wagner has collated with enormous industry the two octavos on which the text of 'Tamburlaine' rests—that in the Bodleian of 1590, that in the

Garriek Collection of 1592, and also the quarto of 1605-6. He has shown clearly that the octavo of 1590 is an independent edition from that of 1592, and in so doing he has established a bibliographical fact and deserves our thanks. But his collation of the Bodleian edition practically results in no improvement of the text, and he has not been able to help us in a single passage of importance. He has retained the old orthography throughout—a practice as to the value of which there may be two opinions—but there can be no question that to record, as he has done, every variation in spelling to be found in the three editions and gravely note every printer's blunder is simply pedantic folly. We are sorry to speak so of anything that has cost so much labour, but really this elaborate record of futilities is so much time and industry misapplied. Dr. Wagner deserves credit for the light he has thrown on the sources of 'Tamburlaine.' In this respect he has done a service to Marlowe. Dr. Wagner's notes are not of much value, being mainly drawn from Dyce, Nares, and Schmidt's lexicon to Shakespeare. The work is disfigured by some inconsiderate attacks on the late Col. Cunningham. Col. Cunningham was not so accurate as he might have been, but he was much more familiar with Elizabethan literature than his assailant, and he made some excellent emendations which Dr. Wagner had better have introduced into his text. We wonder if any retired Bavarian officer is capable of doing as good service to the literature of his country as Col. Cunningham did to the English dramatists; and as he is no longer able to defend himself, we think it right to protest against the way Dr. Wagner speaks of him. Dr. Wagner praises Mr. Bullen's edition, but he might have made more use of it than he has done. We hope we are not unjust to him, but we must say that, in spite of his elaborate collations and all the toil he has bestowed on his work, his text is simply a reproduction of Dyce's and slightly inferior to Mr. Bullen's. He has, as we have said, established a bibliographical point, and he has thrown new light on the sources of the play; but these are somewhat meagre results considering the pretensions of this "Historisch-Kritische Ausgabe" and the labour Dr. Wagner has lavished on his task. But German industry is not always controlled by common sense.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE first sign of the commencement of the autumnal season is shown by the reopening this evening of the Lyceum Theatre. No novelty is for the present provided, the reappearance of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry in 'Olivia' constituting sufficient attraction.

MRS. LANGTRY and Mr. Coghlan appeared on Monday night at the Standard Theatre in 'Peril.'

PERFORMANCES at outlying theatres include the revival at Sadler's Wells (now under the management of Mr. John Ward) of Andrew Halliday's drama 'Notre Dame,' and that at the Surrey of the 'Romany Rye' of Mr. G. R. Sims. 'Lady Clare,' by Mr. Buchanan, has been given at the Pavilion by Miss Harriett Jay, Miss Marie Illington, and Mr. H. Neville; and 'The Lights o' London' by Miss Maud Milton and Mr. Alfred Bucklaw at the Grand.

'THE SILVER SHIELD' has been withdrawn from the Comedy Theatre.

THAT Miss Edith Heraud has recovered in part from her long and disabling illness is shown by the appearance in the *Dramatic Review* of some reminiscences of Phelps, Miss Cushman, and other artists in the guise of a record of her own early experiences of the stage.

'JUDITH WYNNE' and 'Lady Lovelace,' by Mrs. C. L. Pirakis, are, with the author's permission, being adapted for the stage, the

former by the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, the latter by Mr. Lewis Clifton.

THE death is announced of M. Gustave Lemoine, the author of 'Le Feu à une Vieille Maison,' &c., at the age of eighty-three.

MISCELLANEA

Syrup of Maiden Hair and Hungary Water.—In your notice of a little work entitled 'Chronicles of the Customs Department' (*Athen.*, No. 3017) I find that Mr. Chester, the author, believes that "Syrup of Maiden Hair," an article subject to seizure in 1748, is not known at the present day. Perhaps he has forgotten, however, the existence of *capillaire*, which I find described in a work of the present day as "a luscious syrup, formed of sugar and a juice extracted from a plant called maiden-hair" (see 'The Child's Guide to Knowledge,' fifty-first edition, p. 59). Clearly, *capillaire* (derived from *capilla*) is "syrup of maiden hair"; but it is very possible that it may have ceased to be a "dutiable" article, and may, therefore, not come prominently under the notice of the Customs authorities. A. R.

THE former is a popular French remedy, made by adding sugar and orange flower water to an infusion of *Adiantum capilli veneris*. This last is, however, generally omitted, as it serves no essential purpose. The common name is *capillaire*. Hungary water is a distillation from rosemary and sage blossoms and ginger in rectified spirit and water. J. L. JARDINE.

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